FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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ALBANIA

AWP Journal Views Criteria of Party Membership B 1
[Topciu in RRUGA E PARTISE No 1, Jan 85]
'Reforms' in Revisionist Countries Criticized B 2
[Nano in RRUGA E PARTISE No 1, Jan 85]
'Revisionist' Views on State, Class Criticized B 4
[Ferra in RRUGA E PARTISE No 1, Jan 85]

BULGARIA

Cuban Foreign Minister Concludes 3-Day Visit C 1
Meets With Stanishev C 1
Holds Press Conference C 1
More on Press Conference C 1
BTA Assesses Visit C 3
Guest Departs 16 Feb C 3
Mladenov 13 Feb Dinner Speech C 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 14 Feb]
Malmierca 13 Feb Toast C 4
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 14 Feb]
Western Campaign Against CEMA Called 'Distorted' C 5
[Zotova in OTECHESTVEN FRONT 18 Feb]
British Businessman Assesses 'Economic Week' C 7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

New USSR MBFR Proposal Offers 'Tangible Result' D 1
[Zagar in Bratislava PRAVDA 16 Feb]
Engineer Views Hainburg, Gabcikovo Projects D 2
[TRIBUNA No 7, 13 Feb]
Decision To Publish Jovanovic in SFRY Attacked D 5
[RUDE PRAVO 16 Feb]
Antagonistic Contradictions in Socialism Viewed D 6
[Pecho in Bratislava PRAVDA 12 Feb]
Cultural Agreement With Italy Extended 3 Years D 9
Belgian CP Head Receives Pitra, Delegation D 10
SRV Delegation Ends Talks, Document Signed D 10
[Bratislava PRAVDA 13 Feb]
Norwegian CP Chairman Opens Talks in Prague D 11
Revival of Private Enterprise in PRC Reported D 11
[RUDE PRAVO 8 Feb]
Briefs: New Chief Editor D 11

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

UK Deputy Foreign Secretary in Berlin for Talks E 1
Refugee Tells of Stay at Berlin Guerrilla School E 1
[Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE 9 Feb]
Portuguese CP Leader Cunhal Arrives in Berlin E 2
Honecker Cables Syria's Al-Asad on Reelection E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Feb]

HUNGARY

New MBFR Proposal Shows Warsaw Pact's 'Goodwill' F 1
[Editorial in MAGYAR HIRLAP]
Kadar Appears, Gives Address at KISZ Headquarters F 1
Economy's Foreign Trade Organization Viewed F 2
[Darvas, Salgo in NEPSZABADSAG 13 Feb]
National Bank President on New Plans, Procedures F 5
Socialist States Confer on Arms Nonproliferation F 7
[RUDE PRAVO 16 Feb]
Public Prosecutor Briefs Press on Increased Crime F 7

POLAND

Urban on Possible Walesa Arrest, Other Issues G 1
U.S. Interference Charged G 3
Radio Solidarity Call for General Strike [AFP] G 4
Further Details [DPA] G 5
PZPR Politburo: Planned Production Not Achieved G 5
Solidarity Groups: Torun Trial 'Manipulated' [ORF] G 6
Warsaw Episcopate Conference Criticizes Media G 6
[Vatican City]
Episcopate Rejects Trial 'Slander' of Bishop G 8
[Vatican City]
Reportage on Jaruzelski Visit to India G 8
Delhi Press Conference G 8
[TRYBUNA LUDU 14 Feb]
Farewell Message G 12
[TRYBUNA LUDU 16-17 Feb]
Communique Issued [TRYBUNA LUDU 16-17 Feb] G 12
Presidium Approves Report on Political Rights G 14
Krakow Weekly Notes Development of Catholic Press G 14
[TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY]

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Accepts Nomination for GNA Elections H 1
Livestock Census Ends, Good Results Noted H 1
LUMEA Reports Popieluszko Trial Results H 1
[Editorial Article, 14 Feb]

YUGOSLAVIA

LCY Presidium Endorses Liberation Celebrations I 1
SAWPY Debates Economic Resolution Implementation I 1
Member of Federal Economic Chamber Interviewed I 2
Army Regulations Reflect Self-Management Style I 3
Kosovo Political Situation Growing 'More Stable' I 3
Assembly Body Views Relations With Neighbors I 4
[BORBA 13 Feb]
Economic Cooperation With Romania 'Stabilized' I 5
[P.S. in BORBA 7 Feb]
Talks With Council of Europe Delegation Begin I 5
Dinner Toasts Exchanged I 6
Talks Held With Angola on Nonaligned Conference I 7
Internal Affairs Secretary Visits Libya I 7
Meets With Officials I 8

Message Given to Al-Qadhdhafi I 8
Mojsov Discusses UN Achievements, Future I 8
Criminal Nature of Artukovic's Crimes Noted I 10
Soviet Army, Navy Day Marked in Belgrade I 10

AWP JOURNAL VIEWS CRITERIA OF PARTY MEMBERSHIP

AU171714 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 1, Jan 85 pp 57-65

[Kudret Topciu article: "The Quality of Admissions Into the Party Has Been and Remains Decisive"]

[Excerpts] Guided by Comrade Enver Hoxha's teaching that "the quality of admissions has been and remains decisive in the party's policy in increasing its ranks" (Enver Hoxha, "Report to the Eighth AWP Congress," p 82), party organs and basic organizations have raised their solicitude and have improved their work in making more efficient use of the line of the masses and sponsorships with regard to the admission of new members.

The line of the masses, this very important Marxist-Leninist principle that our party has always adhered to and continues to adhere to resolutely in its work, has been and is being implemented also with regard to the work of admission into the party. In the same way it has always sought and continues to seek the voice of the nonparty masses with regard to all fundamental questions of our economic and cultural development, the party has sought and is seeking the effective opinion of the working masses also with regard to those who apply to become communists. The party has by now created an original experience in drawing out the opinion of the masses with regard to those people admitted into the party. This is an experience which is embodied in the party's directions and instructions.

No candidate for party membership is now admitted without previously consulting the opinion of the collective where the candidate is working in an organized way. When it comes to the admission of cadres and specialists into the party, the opinion of broader circles is sought. In numerous districts, the party committee apparatuses have also begun to consult the opinion of people working in the sections of the district people's council executive committees, and, together with the decision of the respective basic organization, this opinion is passed on to the party committee bureau of the district in the form of a draft presented for approval. The opinion of the group of instructors or of other sections of the party committee apparatus is also increasingly considered. This practice has resulted in the admission of candidates who have distinguished themselves in their work even on a district level.

It is worth stressing that the opinion and assessment of nonparty working people of the candidates seeking admission to the party is generally given in a responsible and objective manner. The basic organizations and party committees take this into consideration in their decisions. The opinion of the working people is also reflected in the decision of the basic party organization.

The opinion of collectives is helping in an increasingly more effective way to raise the quality of new admissions into the party. Not infrequently, the opinion of collectives has also served to prevent the admission of undeserving elements. Nevertheless, party organs and basic organizations need a clearer concept and a better implementation of the masses' line in their work in increasing party ranks. This is particularly dictated by the presence of certain manifestations indicating the lack of a profound ideopolitical and organizational understanding of the problem, which is reflected in the occasional unsatisfactory level of the work for the implementation of the line of the masses.

Party members have always been interested in increasing the party's ranks with devoted elements from the workers class, the cooperativist peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia.

This interest is reflected in the solicitude they show in their work to train and educate those people who bring new and healthy blood into the party. This broad and continuous work, with definite aims and objectives, also helps the work of sponsoring those who meet the prerequisites for admission into the party.

Experience shows that the practice of sponsoring the admission of candidates for party membership has been and remains of great importance in implementing the party's Marxist-Leninst policy concerning the increase in its ranks in a manner which is as correct as possible.

The party organs and basic organizations have worked carefully to understand the ideopolitical value of the practice of sponsorship and its practical implementation. There is generally a proper understanding and use of recommendations and of the rights and duties of the Communists making such recommendatins, as well as of the work of the basic organization and party committee analyzing and assessing the recommendation. The analysis and implementation of the directives of the AWP Central Committee Politburo on the pace and criteria in increasing the party's ranks, and the studies made in this regard, have had extremely positive influence. As a result of this comprehensive work on the part of the Communists, continuous efforts have been and are being made to obtain the fullest possible information on the person being recommended, and this is reflected in the higher standard of recommendations and of the responsibility in making these recommendations.

However, in this direction, too, in addition to the positive example, there are also a number of questions requiring attention, more profundity, and a higher level of work in the future.

'REFORMS' IN REVISIONIST COUNTRIES CRITICIZED

AU171712 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 1, Jan 85 pp 86-94

[Fatos Nano article: "The 'New' Forms of the Organization of Production Deepen the Capitalist Processes and the Socioeconomic Degeneration in the Revisionist Countries"]

[Excerpts] The AWP has argued that the counterrevolutionary upheaval in the formerly socialist countries as a result of the coming to power of the modern revisionists opened up the way to total processes of disintegration and of the upheaval of socialist production relations, to the degeneration of the material and spiritual life of society, and to the restoration of capitalism in all fields. The new revisionist bourgeoisie has worked intensively, through total capitalist reforms affecting both the base and the superstructure, to reorganize the economy on capitalist bases, and to raise and set in motion a specific mechanism of the exploitation of man by man.

The restoration of capitalism in the revisionist countries took place under the known conditions of new developments generally assumed by state monopoly capitalism after World War II. For decades on end the processes of the restoration of capitalist relations in these countries were characterized by trends of an increased degree of concentration and centralization of production and capital in the national economy to the benefit of the state monopoly sector. Consequently, in the revisionist countries, and particularly in the Soviet Union, this dominating sector of the economy assumed much broader dimensions than the expansion of the public state sector of the economy in the West. The new capitalist superstructure raised in the economies of the revisionist countries ensured the monopolization of economic initiative in the hands of the state and its corporative bodies inside and outside the country.

Meanwhile, the reconstructed capitalist economic structure in these countries, with all its specifics, was unable to become immediately homogenous in form and "pure" in content.

In addition to the dominating state monopoly property in key sectors of the economy, the collective capitalist property and the smaller private property continued to coexist in the economic life of the cities and of the countryside. Life has proven that the hybrid capitalist-revisionist economy of those countries could not develop outside of contemporary realities in which big capital, even state-owned, is nurtured all the time and is supported by a plethora of structures of smaller private economic activities. Certainly, both the collective and private forms of the economy in the revisionist countries are accessories of the state monopoly sector, to which they are linked by tens of channels for the aspiration and distribution of both value and surplus value for the benefit of the state budget. But the bureaucratic centralism dominating in the administration of the revisionist economy is counterbalanced by the broad economic liberalism of the base structures, which nurtures powerful decentralizing pressures.

This economic reaction, known to state monopoly capitalism, has for some considerable time assumed widespread proportions also in the revisionist countries as one of the most acute manifestations of the crisis. This "shadow," "underground," "secondary," or "parallel economy," as it is called, has currently gained "citizenship status" in the socioeconomic life of the capitalist world, not only in the West, but also in the East. The substance of this manifestation includes the totality of relations created in the contemporary capitalist society dominated by monopolies, as a result of the efforts of individuals to secure private profit within or outside the laws and norms sanctioned by the monopoly state of the big bourgeoisie. In this context, the economy of the revisionist countries, too, has dualized and is sinking into capitalist degeneration on two parallel tracks: state and private.

Under the stimulus of continual reforms of the economic mechanism to secure, under the pressure of the crisis, the coexistence of bureaucratic centralism with broad economic liberalism at the base, private economic activity is being carried out in a symbiosis with state economic activity, ranging from private professional activity outside centralized state organization to contractual undertakings between state enterprises and teams or brigades of collective producers, to the system of state-private contracts on the basis of supplementary work, and up to the creation of small private enterprises. The private plot economy, speculation with private housing, the sidetracking of state funds, public theft and fraud, administrative bribery, "illegal" practices of economic administration which feed the black market, and so forth -- all these take place in this context. These have become an integral part of a complete structure of economic and political corruption, which has become institutionalized in the revisionist countries, is linked organizationally with the public superstructure, and is intended to enrich by all means the exploiting individual at the expense of the working masses.

All these capitalist forms of economic organization, which the revisionist ideologues attempt to present as new forms of the NEP and which they try to justify with their supposed role in raising the incomes of certain categories of working people, in fact stimulate bourgeois and petty bourgeois individualism and are intended to divert the attention of the working people from the crisis, internal exploitation, and the economic difficulties resulting from their integration in CEMA. These capitalist forms are deepening the social polarization in the revisionist countries, while the difficulties of the working masses increase side by side with intensification of the oppression and exploitation of wages for labor.

Such theories and practices have nothing in common with socialism. They are totally in the nature of the processes of capitalist restoration and degeneration, which have been taking place for some time in the revisionist countries.

These manifestations prove that powerful processes of accumulation and formation of private capital are operating in these countries. These are temporarily operating in a manner that is integrated with the reproduction of state monopoly capital, while exerting their pressure to gain an independent movement. Everything indicates the further degeneration of the revisionist society, whose evolution shows increasingly more clearly the antagonistic processes accelerating everywhere in the capitalist world in the framework of the deepening of the general crisis of capitalism.

'REVISIONIST' VIEWS ON STATE, CLASS CRITICIZED

AU171900 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 1, Jan 85 pp 75-85

[Musa Ferra article: "Critique of the Revisionist Views on the Period of Transition from Capitalism to Communism"]

[Excerpts] In their attempt to present Marxism-Leninism as being outdated, the modern revisionists have also distorted the meaning, substance, essence, and the range of extension of the transition period from capitalism to communism. They disseminated the view that this transition period is brief, that it begins from the moment of the establishment of the political power of the workers class, and that it ends with the construction of the economic base of socialism.

The Yugoslav revisionists even conceive this period as a process that is achieved immediately or which must occupy only a very brief time.

The classics of Marxism-Leninism, in fact, have never viewed the transition period as being an immediate or very brief one. And, what is more important, they have not made this period conditional on the construction of the economic base of socialism, as the modern revisionists want to have it, but on the complete construction of the communist society.

The anti-Marxist "theories" of the modern revisionists that, following the construction of the economic base classes disappear and the class struggle ceases to operate as a phenomenon, are very dangerous for the destinies of the revolution and the construction of the socialist and communist society. These "theories" and practices, which are conceived and implemented in those countries where the revisionists are in power, are being supported and "enriched" by all kinds of other "theories" by bourgeois, social democratic, and revisionist authors, which are politically reactionary and scientifically unfounded, and which are intended to confuse the proletariat and the peoples, to divert them from the class and revolutionary struggle.

Placing themselves in the role of teachers, the Yugoslav revisionists make remarks about certain countries (their concern being Albania), where, according to them, although 4 decades of socialist development have elapsed, "very little or nothing has been done... in the direction of the process of the gradual extinction of the role of the state in socioeconomic life" (The journal "PROGRESS," No 3, 1984, p 323).

What kind of state are the Yugoslav revisionists really talking about? What did they "create" and what did they "extinguish?" The power of the Soviets established by V.I. Lenin in the Soviet Union and the people's councils created and preserved in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania are termed by the Titoites as a political system "in the etatist form of social property," a political system which, according to them, has concentrated in its hands ownership of the means of production, and that is why this system was not implemented in Yugoslavia.

Instead they established the "system of self-management" which, according to them, has liquidated the "etatist" form of social property and has fragmented state property into the property of particular groups, supposedly the workers, who are self-managing this property, supposedly directly.

In order to justify their departure from and treason toward Marxism-Leninism, the proletariat, and the working masses, the Yugoslav revisionists have disseminated the idea that the dictatorship of the proletariat was necessary only during the first few years following the victory of the revolution (the fact remains that Yugoslavia has never been a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat), and that the further preservation of this kind of state is just as harmful as the capitalist state. And in order not to have an "etatist-bureaucratic" state as in capitalism, the Titoites supposedly created "direct democracy," the system of "self-management," when has nothing in common with the dictatorship of the proletariat and is in fact its sworn enemy.

Organs of state power as genuine representatives of the people do not exist in Yugoslavia. What exists there is the so-called "system of delegates." In Yugoslavia no elections are being held for deputies to the organs of state power. The experience of workers and peasant deputies created by V.I. Lenin on the basis of the great experience of the Paris commune has been relinquished in Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav revisionists consider these to be forms of state organization that create "personal power."

In the revisionist Soviet Union, too, the "state of all the people" is only an anarchistic sermon about the "people's state." This idea, which was embraced by the German social democrats who launched the slogan "the free state of all the people" as a programmatic demand in 1870-80, has been criticized by the classics of Marxism-Leninism as a view embellishing bourgeois democracy and in complete contradiction with the Marxist view of the state in general. The classics of Marxism-Leninism have conceived the state as an organ of class rule, as an organ for the suppression of a class by another. Every state is a particular force used by the class in power to suppress its opponents and to defend its interests. The "state of all the people" is, therefore, an absurd notion used by the Soviet revisionists to deceive the broad working masses, and to conceal their betrayal of Marxism-Leninism, the proletariat, and the revolution.

The experience of the revolution and of the construction of socialism in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania proves that the role of the dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the period of transition from capitalism to communism, therefore also following the construction of the economic base of socialism, increases all the time, through its constant consolidation, and not by weakening it, as the Yugoslav revisionists preach and recommend. The constant strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat is not a desire, but an absolute necessity dictated by numerous objective factors, such as the need to suppress the resistance and power of the class enemies, old or new, and their attempts as restoration; the need to meet the external danger arising from the intentions of imperialism and social imperialism to overthrow and destroy the socialist system by iron and fire, through blockades and hunger, as well as from the ideological aggression of the capitalist bourgeois and revisionist world, which is daily unleashing on our country and people the waves of degeneration and counterrevolution.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES 3-DAY VISIT

Meets With Stanishev

AU152122 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Comrade Dimitur Stanishev today received Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of Cuba. During their talk they reviewed the fraternal relations existing between the BCP and the Cuban Communist Party, relations which are constantly expanding and intensifying on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. They exchanged opinions on some problems of the international communist and workers movement. They confirmed the unchanging solidarity of the BCP and Bulgaria for the Cuban Communist Party's and the Republic of Cuba's struggle in defending the Cuban people's socialist achievements, for the improvement of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean, for peace and security in the world.

Holds Press Conference

AU151946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of Cuba, gave a press conference for Bulgarian and foreign journalists at the Boyana Residence tonight. Isidoro Malmierca is visiting our country at the invitation of Comrade Petur Mladenov.

The Cuban foreign minister expressed his satisfaction at the meeting with Comrade Todor Zhivkov and at his meetings with Comrade Grisha Filipov and with Minister Petur Mladenov. We reviewed Bulgarian-Cuban relations which are based on a 25-year old tradition already, Isidoro Malmierca stressed, and he confirmed that bilateral relations are developing at a stable rate and being intensified in the interests of the two countries. They offer the opportunity of mapping out the prospects of the future joint work up to the end of the decade, and in a number of sectors, even for the period up to the year 2000.

The Cuban minister of foreign affairs answered questions concerned with the relations of his government and its approach to the solution of some of the most crucial international issues. He pointed out the importance which Cuba attaches to the future American-Soviet talks in Geneva and to the entire range of the question of space and nuclear weapons. Isidoro Malmierca also expressed the aspiration of his country to normalize relations with the United States, on the basis of principle, and with respect for Cuba's sovereignty, as well as its political and economic peculiarities.

On the second day of his visit, prior to the press conference, Isidoro Malmierca, accompanied by Comrade Petur Mladenov, visited some interesting cultural sites in Sofia. Comrade Malmierca also visited the scientific-production laboratory of the Maritsa Institute. Later on, the two ministers of foreign affairs met the leadership of the Georgi Dimitrov Agro-Industrial Complex. Comrade Isidoro Malmierca showed exceptional interest in the achievements of this leading agricultural organization in our country.

More on Press Conference

AU161546 Sofia BTA in English 0827 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 16 (BTA) -- Mr. Isidoro Malmierca, member of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs of Cuba, gave a high evaluation to Bulgaro-Cuban relations.

Before journalists he assessed these relations as "excellent". The leader of the Cuban diplomacy, who is on an official friendly visit to this country, said yesterday that his talks with the Bulgarian party and state leaders have made it possible to outline the prospects of bilateral cooperation not only in the next five year period but also till the end of the century.

The Cuban minister also gave a high assessment to the cooperation of his country with the Soviet Union. The USSR is the most important foreign economy partner of Cuba and Cuba ranks sixth among the trade partners of the USSR. Eighty-five per cent of Cuba's foreign trade is with the CMEA member-countries -- a fact which lies in the basis of the steady economic development of this country. According to Mr. Isidoro Malmierca, Cuba's relations with the Soviet Union and the other CMEA member countries may serve as an example of what the relations between the advanced and the developing countries should be. In this connection the guest stressed the necessity of establishing a new, just economic order.

The leader of the Cuban diplomacy expressed his satisfaction with the agreement reached between the USSR and the USA for starting new talks on the issues of nuclear weapons and the averting of the militarization of space. He stressed that the problems of the developing countries and those of the non-aligned countries can be solved only in the conditions of peace.

Commenting on the role of the non-aligned countries in the struggle for the preservation of peace, the guest pointed out that in the period of its now almost quarter of a century existence the movement of the non-aligned countries has energetically worked for doing away with the risk of a world nuclear conflict. Today, this movement directs its efforts towards establishing a just international economic order and struggles against imperialism, colonialism neo-colonialism and apartheid. The non-aligned countries, Mr. Isidoro Malmierca went on to say, are concentrating their attention on the situation in South Africa, on the situation around Namibia which continues to be occupied by the South African Republic in spite of the resolutions of the U.N. in this connection.

The Cuban foreign minister approved of the efforts of the Contadora Group directed towards the peaceful resolution of the problems in Central America. He expressed the opinion the political solution of the conflicts in this part of the world is the only right road.

The guest stressed the necessity for the U.S. to change its policy towards Cuba and for putting a stop to the aggressive activities of the U.S. toward Cuba. Cuba has always expressed her readiness to normalize her relations with the U.S. but without making concessions and without thinking that the violation of her national sovereignty may serve as a medium of exchange in this process. Cuba is for normalizing her relations with the U.S. but without deviating from her principles and rights.

As regards the situation in the Middle East, the guest expressed the categorical opinion that the problems in this part of the world can be resolved only after the problems of the Palestinian people are solved including their right to found their own state on their own land. The problems of the Middle East may be resolved on the basis of the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories and on the basis of her renunciation of the policy of aggression and threats from the position of force.

BTA Assesses Visit

AU161921 Sofia BTA in English 1710 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 16 (BTA) -- The official friendly visit of Mr. Isidoro Malmierca, member of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs of Cuba, ended. Here he had talks with Mr. Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP. Mr. Isidoro Malmierca was received by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and by Mr. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

This visit has marked a new moment in the dynamically developing relations between Bulgaria and Cuba. It confirmed the sincere friendship between the parties and the government of the two countries, the inviolable fraternity between the two countries based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. With satisfaction it was pointed out that there are new, wider and promising prospects before this fraternal cooperation.

The visit once again expressed the complete unanimity in the evaluations and opinions on all issues of the international situation discussed at the talks. It was categorically stated that by deepening Bulgaro-Cuban relations the two peoples will continue to contribute to consolidating the unity of the world socialist community and to the preservation of peace in the world.

Guest Departs 16 Feb

AU161549 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, departed from our country today. He visited Bulgaria at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs.

At Sofia airport the Cuban minister of foreign affairs was cordially seen off by Comrade Petur Mladenov, deputy ministers, high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other officials.

Mladenov 13 Feb Dinner Speech

AU152006 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Feb 85 p 6

[Report on toast by Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, at 13 February dinner in Sofia in honor of Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister.]

[Text] Your visit is a continuation of the traditional relations betwen the parties and government of the two countries and it will contribute to further strengthening their friendship in the spirit of the personal example of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Fidel Castro, said Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, in his toast at the official dinner he gave in honor of Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Cuban minister of foreign affairs.

He stressed the dynamic development of relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and the great successes in political, economic, and cultural cooperation. I am especially happy, Comrade Petur Mladenov added, that this cooperation has in front of it new and even more promising prospects.

Reviewing the international situation, the Bulgarian foreign minister noted that in practically all regions of the world there is tension, including Central America and the Caribbean. Imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, is conducting intensive efforts in the broad context of which Cuba continues to be a target of threats and a tightening of economic restrictions.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the BCP as well as the entire Bulgarian people are supporting the efforts of the Republic of Cuba to consolidate lasting peace and security in the region.

Dwelling on the causes of the present complex international situation, Minister Petur Mladenov expressed concern with the new round of the arms race which has increased the chance of a nuclear war, and is threatening to spread into space.

The beginning of 1985 brought a certain relaxation of tensions with the agreement reached by Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz to begin new U.S.-USSR negotiations. These talks can produce the desired results if all parts of the agreement which has been reached are preserved, and if the principle of equality and equal security is applied.

Comrade Petur Mladenov stressed that the People's Republic of Bulgaria is actively participating in the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist community countries. The basic elements of this policy were expressed in the 5 January 1983 Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states, and the 14 June 1984 declaration of CEMA member-countries.

The Bulgarian foreign minister stressed that the country's foreign policy aims at removing the danger of war, strengthening peace and security, and developing international cooperation. Comrade Petur Mladenov also dwelled on Bulgaria's Balkan policy, which is consistent and constructive, and aimed at maintaining good-neighborly relations with all Balkan states and turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

In conclusion, Minister Petur Mladenov expressed the admiration of the Bulgarian people for the categorical manner in which the Cuban people dealt with the difficult heritage of colonialism and neocolonialism. This struggle is continuing also today. With fraternal feeling the Bulgarian people share and support every success of the Republic of Cuba and its economic development.

Malmierca 13 Feb Toast

AU151813 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Feb 85 p 6

[Report on toast by Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign affairs, at 13 February official dinner in Sofia, given in his honor by Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs]

[Text] Minister Isidoro Malmierca stressed the special significance of his present visit, which is taking place on the eve of the 25th anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Cuba, and the 40th anniversary of the defeat of Hitlerite fascism.

Stressing the quick and successful development of cooperation between Bulgaria and Cuba the guest pointed out that the agreements of the meetings and talks between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Fidel Castro, as well as the broad exchange of high level delegations have a decisive role in strengthening our fraternal relations.

Analyzing the international situation, the Cuban foreign minister expressed deep concern with the tension that exists in Central America and the Caribbean, and which has been created and maintained by the United States. He condemned the actions of imperialism in the Middle East, southern Africa, and other parts of the world.

We would like to express our absolute support of the Sandinist Revolution and Nicaragua's proposals for a political solution to the problems affecting Central America, he said. We express our solidarity with the heroic struggle of the patriots of El Salvador, led by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, and the Democratic Revolutionary Front. They are successfully struggling against one of the bloodiest dictatorships on our continent. We greet the patriotic revolutionary movement of Guatemala.

Isidoro Malmierca highly evaluated the Soviet-American meeting which took place in Geneva in January. He recalled the words of Fidel Castro that without peace, and as long as the arms race continues, there is no hope of solving the problems of hunger, backwardness, poverty, and protecting the natural resources of the peoples of the so-called Third World.

The Cuban foreign minister highly evaluated the wise and effective political and diplomatic activity of Bulgaria at a moment when Bulgaria is the victim of a slanderous campaign waged by imperialism. He stressed that today Bulgaria and Cuba are targets of imperialism's hostilities, and this fact increases the international solidarity which historically connects our people.

In conclusion, the guest wished the Bulgarian people new and even greater successes in constructing the developed socialist society under the BCP leadership.

WESTERN CAMPAIGN AGAINST CEMA CALLED 'DISTORTED'

AU191401 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 18 Feb 85 pp 5, 7

[Article by Nina Zotova: "Ill-Intentioned Efforts To Distort Reality", "specially dispatched for OTECHESTVEN FRONT from Moscow"]

[Text] The worldwide public highly appreciates the CEMA summit-level economic conference as a convincing confirmation of the collectively developed policy aimed at intensifying cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration, and as a confirmation of the resolve of the socialist community member-countries to act in the interest of ensuring peace and consolidating international political and economic relations for the sake of man's progress.

The intensification of the efforts of imperialist states to coordinate their actions vis-a-vis the socialist countries in the economic, political, and ideological sphere, was a peculiar reaction to the CEMA summit conference. Thus, for example, Allan Wallis, U.S. assistant secretary of state for economic affairs, declared that the "West is obliged to find ways and means for the implementation of its relations with the potential enemy in the political and military sphere, by taking advantage, at the same time, of trade in the economic sector."

In order to intensify the collective approach of the Western states to economic relations with the East, the idea is being launched to establish a system of multilateral control over exports to CEMA countries for the purpose of "greater security throughout the globe," as Daniel Birch, the British expert on East-West trade relations declared. Other bourgeois ideologists also call for intensified, coordinated actions aimed at the socialist countries.

The ideological campaign directed against the socialist community is waged along traditional lines, but has also assumed a few new aspects.

How can we describe these trends? The essence of the socialist integration process is distorted. Socialist economies are described as closed and unsuitable for the introduction of the achievements of scientific-technological revolution, and consequently as also incapable of implementing the socialist integration process. The incompatibility of national economic complexes in the individual socialist countries and the impossibility of creating an international reproduction complex is allegedly proved.

Economic cooperation and integration are described, not as an objective law of the new world system, but as the subjective striving of the CPSU and of the Soviet Union for hegemonism, as a trend of consolidating and preserving "political domination."

The Sovietologists are also trying to create artificial obstacles along the path of economic cooperation between East and West, as well as to justify the discriminatory measures imposed by the Reagan administration.

The bourgeois and revisionist theoreticians are trying to ascribe the vices of capitalist integration to the socialist integration system by inventing all sorts of lies about "Soviet imperialism," "exploitation of the partner countries," "lack of freedom of choice," and about the "insecurity" of the planning-coordination mechanism, and so forth. At the same time they are trying to work out a theoretical analysis of the socialist integration process from their own class point of view.

All anticommunist concepts, regardless of their common strategic and tactical functions, are characterized by one peculiar feature -- the trend of "introducing a split," by striving by all means to break up the socioeconomic and sociopolitical unity within the organization of the fraternal countries' social life and to destroy the strong, objective mutual relations and interdependence which represent the basis of the worldwide socialist system, as well as to undermine the process of the unification of their national economies.

The strategic and tactical tasks of anticommunism are contained in the efforts to discredit socialist economic integration by all means. That is why a member of distinguished representatives of bourgeois political economy and sociology, as well as international relations experts, consider the processes taking place within CEMA as analogous to the processes within the Common Market or other capitalist regional organizations. Thus, for example, the CEMA planning-coordination mechanism, which enables our countries to coordinate their economic policy and to mutually complement their national economic structure, is exposed to particularly sharp attacks. The market mechanism of Western integration is opposed to our mechanism, but the market mechanism actually ensures the interests of organized, international, state-monopolistic capitalism, and not the "rights" and "opportunities" of the relatively weaker countries who are bound to the economically, politically, and militarily stronger capitalist states.

This is how the bourgeois theoreticians are transferring the criteria and characteristic features of the capitalist integration process to the socialist system. They simply do not wish to understand that socialist integration is dictated by totally different social conditions, namely, by socialist production relations, by the needs of their organization in conformity with the increasing internationalization of economic life in the socialist countries, and by the class nature of the new social system, which is profoundly and essentially internationalist.

No matter to what kind of methods our ideological enemies may have recourse, the Moscow meeting convincingly confirmed the fact that the democratic methods of integration, which are characteristic of socialism, are offering the opportunity of organically combining the national interests of each individual country with common goals. The Moscow conference once again disavowed the rumors spread in the West about some sort of irreconcilable contradictions within our community. The integration of the CEMA member-countries will continue to develop along its socialist path, on a planned basis, by using its own, peculiar economic forms.

BRITISH BUSINESSMAN ASSESSES 'ECONOMIC WEEK'

AU151921 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 15 (BTA) -- We are very pleased with our visit to Bulgaria and with the good atmosphere at the talks -- this is how the Mr. Ralph Lend, leader of the British delegation assessed the results of the British Economic Week held in Sofia.

It is for the first time that such a large British delegation of 53 businessmen is visiting your country, Mr. Ralph Lend said. They are regular buyers and exporters of Bulgarian products and exporters of British products. We learnt a lot about Bulgaria's chemistry and mechanical engineering and of the priority spheres in your economic development in the next five-year period. Some businessmen will return to Great Britain with signed contracts. It has been decided to found a joint enterprise with the firm APV and the agreement is expected to be signed in April. This will be the first joint Bulgaro U.K. enterprise.

Mr. Ralph Lend pointed out that a number of initiatives were held during the week. Lectures were delivered before more than 2000 Bulgarian specialists who got acquainted with the new tendencies in the development of British electronics and mechanical engineering. The members of the delegation, as well as Lord Shackleton, chairman of the East European Trade Council had talks.

"We", Mr. Ralph Lend said, had very fruitful meetings with the ministers of mechanical engineering and of foreign trade -- Mr. Ognyan Doynov and Mr. Khristo Khristov. The most prospectives spheres of joint production are mechanical engineering, the chemical industry, electronics, biotechnologies, the production of equipment for the medical and the mining industries, the construction of joint projects in third countries and the production of components for mechanical engineering which will contribute to raising the quality of the Bulgarian output.

I think, the leader of the British delegation said, that there exist no obstacles before the further promotion of trade and economic cooperation between Great Britain and Bulgaria. Our businessmen should only be given more information about the possibilities of Bulgaria's economy and foreign trade.

NEW USSR MBFR PROPOSAL OFFERS 'TANGIBLE RESULT'

AU201128 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Feb 85 p 5

[Bedrich Zagar article in the "A Word on the Events" column: "A Tangible Result Is in the Offing"]

[Text] Progress in the Vienna negotiations on armed forces and armaments reduction in central Europe has received new momentum. Ambassador Valerian Mikhaylov, head of the Soviet delegation, submitted on behalf of the direct participants in the negotiations -- the CSSR, the GDR, the PPR, and the USSR -- a basic draft of the treaty on initial reduction of Soviet and American ground forces and armaments in central Europe and on subsequent maintenance of armed forces and weapons levels between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries.

The proposal provides that, as soon as the agreement becomes valid, the numerical strength of the USSR and U.S. ground forces in central Europe decrease in 1 year by 20,000 and 13,000 men respectively. Simultaneously, the signatories would commit themselves, on a collective and national basis, not to increase the level of their armed forces during the agreement's period of validity.

In this way a new proposal has found its way to the table, one which takes into account the stances of the Western participants and which makes it possible to achieve a tangible result in the shortest possible time.

It must be recalled that the United States itself has proposed the withdrawal of 13,000 members of its own armed forces deployed in central Europe. Although the United States has demanded the withdrawal of 30,000 Soviet troops, the delegations of the socialist countries are nevertheless constantly pointing out that the West is forgetting that the USSR unilaterally withdrew 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks from GDR territory in 1979.

The delegations of the NATO countries have indicated that this step is welcome, but that they will have to "intensely study" the proposal in order to be able to assess whether it is a step forward. They merely lack "details." Should the West want to return to the old "problem of numerical data," this will prove yet again that it has not withdrawn from its position of blocking and hampering progress. This proposal of the socialist countries would hurt neither side and its realization would only push the negotiations forward, which is exactly what the socialist countries desire. The proposal would undoubtedly help create the necessary trust, a favorable atmosphere, and the prerequisites for further joint efforts to fulfill the mandate of the Vienna negotiations. The delegations of the NATO countries, too, have come to Vienna to reduce the number of troops in central Europe on both sides, and by so doing to diminish the danger of military conflict.

By their new initiative the socialist countries merely affirm that their proposals of February and June 1983 remain topical. So far the West has rejected these proposals, explaining this by its lack of new numerical data and of associated control measures. But the 14 February proposal in Vienna nevertheless provides an incentive for action which would hurt neither side and would instead lead to further reduction steps, up to control and verification of the final limit of armed forces in central Europe agreed on -- 900,000 men on each side, 700,000 of them being ground forces.

The Western delegations at the Vienna negotiations persist in their claim that the socialist countries have 150,000 more soldiers in central Europe than they are willing to admit.

However, so far they have been unable to substantiate this claim in any way; they merely proceed from their own estimates. And they also wish to use their own estimates even in the further exchange of numerical data -- in other words, the numbers problem could go on forever. In endeavoring to circumvent the dispute over numbers, the socialist countries are proposing, first, to achieve the limits agreed on, and then to submit the strengths of armed forces to mutual control.

The West often refers to its proposal of April 1984. This proposal is essentially based on the old stands of the NATO countries, which demand an exchange of new numerical data. Moreover, the proposal of 1984 has greater complications. Only one conclusion can be drawn from all this: The West does not wish to give up its original plan at the Vienna negotiations, namely to achieve unilateral advantage to the detriment of the Warsaw Pact.

Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the press section of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stressed at a Moscow press conference that such a course by the West will deepen conflict between the sides and turn back negotiations in several aspects. If the Western delegations in Vienna really wish to achieve an agreement, as they constantly reiterate, then the new proposal of the socialist countries provides a good opportunity for taking an important step forward toward the common goal.

ENGINEER VIEWS HAINBURG, GABCIKOVO PROJECTS

AU191426 Prague TRIBUNA No 7 in Czech 13 Feb 85 p 15

[Undated interview given by Engineer Vladimir Lokvenc, plenipotentiary of the CSSR Government and the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic for construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Hydroelectric power project, to NOVE SLOVO staff member Vladimir Jancura: "Why Is Hainburg a Mistake?"; opening paragraph is TRIBUNA introduction]

[Text] The whole affair affects us directly. Hainburg is, after all, under -- or, to be more precise -- above Bratislava's nose. We cannot be indifferent to what is happening on the Danube only 5 kilometers from our border. That is why we are reprinting the following NOVE SLOVO [Slovak weekly for politics, economy, and culture published in Bratislava] interview with Engineer Vladimir Lokvec, plenipotentiary of the CSSR Government and the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic for the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros water project [a joint Czechoslovak-Hungarian venture to be completed in 1995] a project to which the Austrian media has given a great deal of attention.

[Jancura] Comrade Engineer, the case of Hainburg, which has so roused Austrian and international public opinion, continues to be the subject of sharp controversy, even among experts. As one of our foremost specialists in the construction of hydroelectric power plants and the problem of the Danube, you surely follow these discussions very closely. What is your general impression?

[Lokvenc] First of all, I would like to remark that we have been dealing with the Hainburg "case", as you call it, since 1951. At that time we proceeded from a skeleton plan, according to which the Hainburg water project on the Austrian section of the Danube was to be the last Austrian stage, albeit a much lower one than the one being considered today. Following up on this, we drafted our scheme for utilizing the energy potential of that river. Initial talks with Austria at the government delegation level were held in September 1955. It was requested at that time that we weigh the possibility of building a joint Czechoslovak-Austrian Danube stage. Why? Even then the Austrians were opposed to construction of a dam at Hainburg -- though its backwater was to be far lower than what is being proposed today -- chiefly because of the negative impact it would have on Austrian territory.

At that time Austrian officials used roughly the same arguments as are being put forward by their opponents today. The Czechoslovak side accommodated the Austrian side's requests and we jointly drew up three options for the future hydroelectric power plant's location. In April 1957 an agreement was reached at the government delegation level that the Bratislava-Wolfsthal stage would be built at an elevation of 1,837.3 kilometers. Even a contractual blueprint for this project was jointly drawn up. However, no steps have been taken to actually begin building, due mainly to a shortage of financial resources. Yet we agreed that the talks would continue at a more opportune time. I am speaking of the years 1959-1969 when the talks were suspended. However, the important thing and the real reason for this digression of mine into history is that, by having reached an agreement on joint construction of the Bratislava-Wolfsthal hydroelectric project, we were able to rely on a fixed point in drafting our scheme for the subsequent, lower section of the Danube and for its joint utilization with the Hungarian People's Republic. The Gabcikovo-Nagymaros project follows up on the originally considered Bratislava-Wolfsthal stage and not on the Hainburg stage being proposed by the Austrains today.

As to my impressions of the current discussions of our Austrian neighbors about Hainburg, I will be brief. I think that by concealing some important arguments against Hainburg, arguments which they used against the project just 20 years ago, many Austrian experts are providing incorrect and incomplete information not only to the general public, but even to specialists. They are not providing objective comparisons of Hainburg with other schemes formerly proposed by them, such as the Bratislava-Wolfsthal stage, the subsequent Regelsbrunn stage, with a backwater elevation of 152 m above sea level, or the Vienna stage.

[Jancura] Imagine that you are an Austrian citizen, one, moreover, who has at his disposal all the necessary information. Would you, in this case, be in favor of construction of a dam at Hainburg?

[Lokvenc] One can fully agree with the Austrians concerning the advantages of using the energy potential of the Danube. This is cheaper than generating energy from coal or imported oil and cheaper than building nuclear power plants, especially if the fuel for them has to be purchased abroad. Even as an Austrian citizen I would therefore be all in favor of building another hydroelectric project on the Danube. However, with the information available to me I would be resolutely and unequivocally opposed to the proposed construction near Hainburg.

[Jancura] Why? What arguments would you use to justify your opposition?

[Lovenc] Above all, by building an electric power plant at Hainburg, Austria will irreversibly lose energy from the short section between Hainburg and the confluence of the Danube and the Morava rivers, as well as energy from the joint Czechoslovak-Austrian border section. The quantities involved are by no means small; the loss will total roughly 770 million kilowatt hours a year. Czechoslovakia would account for about 36 percent of this loss. We would thus lose approximately 275 million kilowatt hours a year, which, too, is not negligible. After all, this is more than the annual output of the Orlik, Slapy, or Nosice hydroelectric power plants (annual output 150 million kilowatt hours) or of the Madunice power plant (annual output 140 million kilowatt hours). Yet Austria will be affected by Hainburg even more palpably, losing 0.5 billion kilowatt hours of electricity a year.

My second objection would concern the impact of the Hainburg dam on inland navigation to Vienna. Construction of the dam will cause a difference of 3.5 to 4.5 meters between the backwater level at Gabcikovo and the lower water level below Hainburg. Because of this difference in water levels, it will not be possible to attain the necessary navigation depth of 3.5 meters.

This is the depth which, most importantly, Austrian experts emphasized in the Danube commission because they reckoned that in the future the Viennese port would take in even smaller sea-going vessels. That is also why they want to equip the Hainburg dam with one relatively large lock chamber. What matters, however, is the depth of navigation. Without it, deep-water navigation to Vienna is automatically ruled out. Deep-water navigation will, in fact, end in Bratislava.

If I were a citizen of Austria, I would also stress ecological arguments. A great deal has already been written about them in our press. I will thus add that construction of the joint Bratislava-Wolfsthal project and the subsequent Austrian stage at Regelsbrunn would eliminate the main ecological obstacles connected with Hainburg.

[Jancura] But you are a Czechoslovak citizen...

[Lokvenc] ...and cannot therefore lose sight of our own interests. But let's first look at the map and consider the power-generating stages built, or proposed, on the Danube above Vienna. I will draw attention mainly to their electricity production. Those that exist already produce, proceeding from below up the stream, 286, 179, 168, 210, and 200 million kilowatt hours a year. The proposed power plants are expected to generate 187 and 150 million kilowatt hours. What follows are Altenwoerth, which has been built already, with 335 million kilowatt hours and, subsequently, Greifenstein (284 million kilowatt hours), which is supposed to protect Vienna, and the Vienna stage with 141 million kilowatt hours. However, above Bratislava Austria would like to build a power plant projected to generate as much as 366 million kilowatt hours a year! This means creating a backwater elevation of 152 meters above sea level, something they did not even dare consider in planning the series of power plants above their own capital. I do not have to emphasize that in the event of unfavorable circumstances such a high water level immediately above the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic poses a grave threat to the security of Bratislava.

Austrian officials, including the Federal Chancellor, declare that Hainburg is their internal affair. I agree. However, taking into account the circumstances mentioned above, in the interest of goodneighborly relations, which these officials are so fond of proclaiming, consideration should also be given to the suggestions and interests of their neighbor, with whom they ought to discuss these matters.

[Jancura] What other -- not alternative, but more efficient -- solution would you propose instead of Hainburg?

[Lokvenc] Wolfsthal -- which would have a lower backwater level than Hainburg, but approximately the same gradient as the Austrian stages above Vienna -- and Regelsbrunn as a follow-up stage. The energy potential of the Danube would thus be used completely and without losses, especially for Austria.

[Jancura] I find it hard to believe that Austrian experts, at least some of them, are unaware of the facts you have mentioned. But if this is the case, the logical question arises: Why are they silent?

[Lokvenc] Most likely, they are in a bad situation. Those who understand the issues involved may be employees of the state-owned Austrian Danube Hydroelectric Power Plant's share-holding company. The company's director general is one of the initiators of the Hainburg project. How can they be expected to oppose him? Others, in turn, are not adequately familiar with the issues and some even manipulate data and research results. I would not like to accuse all of them of having ulterior motives. However, it is certain that they are underestimating and suppressing information on the negative repercussions of the planned project for the CSSR.

[Jancura] In connection with Czechoslovak protests against planned construction of the power plant near Hainburg, there have been bourgeois propaganda attacks, as though by retaliation, against the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros project. What would you like to say about this?

[Lokvenc] These "critics" are wrong. Yes, the Danube did give us headaches and still does. That is also why we approached the preparation and construction of this project with utmost responsibility. Long periods of drought had a ruinous impact on lowland forests. And long periods of high water levels not only had an equally negative effect on forests, but have also been causing floods. There were years when tens of thousands of hectares of agricultural land were flooded, even with the water dams remaining unimpaired, to say nothing of the catastrophe of 1965. Today, these "critics" turn everything upside down. They claim that it is because of the hydroelectric power plant that our forests are dying. They do not want to admit that the forests were dying even when we had just started thinking about building a dam. Responsible water economy experts recommended to us than that we fell all trees in a 250-meter-wide belt along both sides of the Danube. During floods, the thicket in this belt obstructed the outflow of water and at times of winter frost it supported the formation of ice barriers, which made it impossible for water to flow out, thus increasing the threat of flooding. If we had accepted that proposal, most of the Danube forests in the entire Bratislava-Palkovicovo section would have disappeared by now. On the contrary, it is due to the hydroelectric project that most of this forest area has been saved. In conclusion, I would like to emphasize something which is sometimes forgotten. In planning the Gabrikovo-Nagymaros project, we examined 100 alternatives and, having arrived at the final and optimal alternative, worked out a biological project for it. I can confirm that its implementaton will have a beneficial effect on the entire environment.

DECISION TO PUBLISH JOVANOVIC IN SFRY ATTACKED

AU181804 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Feb 85 p 7

["(AR)"-signed Belgrade dispatch: "Provocation With Jovanovic"]

[Text] At the very time that Yugoslavia is celebrating the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation and of the victory over the fascist invaders and the domestic traitors, two Belgrde publishing houses have decided on a project which is assessed here as a "revival of reactionary traditions and a eulogy to bourgeois society," and an "attack against Socialist Yugoslavia."

As reported by the Yugoslav press, two local publishing houses, Prosveta and Knizevne Novine, are preparing to publish the collected works of Slobodan Jovanovic. Jovanovic is an author who has been living as an emigre in London since World War II and who achieved notoriety as premier of the emigre "government"; in Yugoslavia he is being called a traitor and war criminal. In 1945 the military court in Belgrade sentenced Slobodan Jovanovic in absentia to 20 years' imprisonment "for crimes against the people and the state." According to BORBA, Jovanovic "stood at the head of the anti-Yugoslavia emigres and fought against the unity of the Serbian and Croatian peoples -- in brief, he was Yugoslavia's enemy" up to his death in 1958.

In a statement on its position, the Presidium of the Belgrade City Committee of the League of Communists called the publication of Jovanovic's collected works both unacceptable and socially harmful. The assembly members of the Federation of Veterans' Associations and the aktiv of Communist writers joined in the condemnation.

ANTAGONISTIC CONTRADICTIONS IN SOCIALISM VIEWED

AU140601 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Feb 85 p 6

[Article by Dr Michal Pecho, doctor of sciences, professor, and director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the Higher School of Economy in Bratislava, in the "On a Theoretical Topic" column: "On Overcoming the Contradictions in Socialist Society"]

[Text] In acquiring knowledge about objective processes, Marxism-Leninism proceeds from the dialectically contradictory nature of the development of objects and phenomena in nature, in society, and in thought. In analyzing social processes, Marxist dialectics does not regard social antagonism as eternal. K. Marx called bourgeois production relations the very last antagonistic form of the social production process. By socializing production means, the socialist revolution establishes the conditions for removing antagonistic classes and for creating a classless society.

When V.I. Lenin characterized the tasks of the socialist revolution, he emphasized a deep historic truth in saying that antagonisms and contradictions cannot be considered to be identical: The former perish, the latter continue to exist under socialism.

The process of removing antagonisms was part of the historic progress of the socialist revolution in Czechoslovakia. During the transition period from capitalism to socialism, the general line of the Ninth CPCZ Congress was realized -- the line of building the foundations of socialism in Czechoslovakia. However, in this struggle for socialism our society was able to rely on the experience acquired by the first country to build socialism -- the USSR. This experience, which has international validity, has become the object of intensive studies and practical realization. Without it -- if we appraise the past period from the viewpoint of overcoming antagonistic contradictions -- we in Czechoslovakia would not have so successfully eliminated antagonistic contradictions in the process of creating a new ideologically and politically united socialist society; and we would not have built the foundations of socialism.

Contradiction, the Core of Dialectics

The problems of contradictions under socialism are the key theoretical and practical issue in building the new society. Currently this fact is being recognized by everyone studying the processes of social development. Today one can already state that the substance and kinds of contradictions that also exist under socialism are being studied more deeply. One is abstaining from identifying antagonism with contradiction -- something done in the past by certain philosophers, as though the core of dialectics did not lay in the law of unity and the battle of antitheses, which are the substance of contradiction.

However, even today one encounters the methodologically untenable interpretation of contradictions which maintains that they are caused mainly by subjective mistakes in building socialism. The factor of progress under socialism is accompanied, and will be logically accompanied also in the future, by new problems in production, science, technology, social policy, and social awareness on a higher level, in keeping with the stages of socialist construction in the lifespan of the socially and politically divided world.

Construction of the foundations of socialism removes the antagonistic contradictions between the workers class and the private farmer. Apart from social oppression it also removes nationalist oppression. It creates a new social structure in the socialist society. But the ideals of socialism have not yet fully developed.

The foundations of socialism demand that society be developed toward new horizons; that a new socialist man be reared, one who is humane, educated, and prepared to fulfill the tasks of a higher phase of building the developed -- and later mature -- socialism.

That is why it is inevitable -- both in building the foundations of socialism and in building developed socialism -- to study contradictions, above all in the production forces and production relations sphere (the law of binding harmony); and to learn the laws governing this movement and also the moving forces of socialism. The study of these spheres is of extraordinary significance to improving the standards of scientific management of social processes in their domestic and international scope. After the victory of the foundations of socialism, it is supremely necessary to learn the specifics of the way the law of unity and of the battle of antitheses operates. We have here nonantagonistic contradictions.

Nonantagonistic Contradictions

These exist also under socialism, where they have their own typical and specific features. In building a developed socialist society, we encounter particularly the following general contradictions:

-- contradictions between production forces and production relations;
-- between social existence and social awareness;
-- and between society and nature (including ecological problems).

Apart from these general contradictions, specific contradictions must also be the object of constant analyses in socialist society, particularly contradictions between:

-- production forces and relations, and their internal structure;
-- production and consumption, from the viewpoint of implementing social policy;
-- the two forms of socialist ownership (all-popular and group ownership);
-- the development of production forces and standards of management;
-- scientific research and its practical application;
-- nations, nationalities, and the social classes; the national and the international;
-- the social and the individual;
-- ideology and policy (in word and in deed);
-- cooperation of the socialist countries and their comprehensive international relations;
-- and many other contradictions.

Studies have been appearing recently on contradictions in philosophy, in political economy, in scientific communism, in law, in sociology, and so forth. Both the study and constant scientific, economic and especially political appraisal of these contradictions are inevitably necessary in order to prevent retarding tendencies or regression from taking place and growing in this or that sphere.

It would be incorrect to believe that the antagonistic contradictions that have already been overcome cannot reappear in a new form as we build the foundations of socialism. This negation of the progressive and the return to the old exists as a real possibility. The Lessons From the Critical Development of the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress is an analysis of just such a process.

But what causes nonantagonistic contradictions? In the phase of building developed socialism, two forms of socialist economic relations still remain: the all-popular and the cooperative, group ownership of production means. The world outlook of the workers class has not yet been adopted by all citizens. The opinions of exploiters are still alive. The attempts to influence from without the minds of citizens of the socialist society are on the increase.

Main Nonantagonistic Contradictions

After overcoming the antagonistic contradictions, one can state that the relationship between the two forms of ownership in industrial and agricultural production is being resolved in an exemplary way. But this contradiction is not the main and decisive one today, even though certain theoreticians consider it to be such in their works. Currently, the prominent place in building developed socialism is held by contradictions in production forces and production relations, and in the relations between them.

We generally find the widespread belief -- even among certain scientists -- that no contradictions exist in socialist society between the production forces and production relations. However, in building a developed socialist society it is not possible to understand the theory of mutual harmony of production relations and of the nature of production forces in an absolute way; it is impossible not to see the emergence of contradictions inside these structures. "Let us consider the economic sphere," K. Chernenko says. "Its current profile is more or less represented by installations, by plants with supreme technical and technological standards which are characterized by rational organization, higher labor productivity, and high production efficiency. These are the focal points of our national economy, of which one can say that, on the whole, they fulfill the standards of developed socialism...."

At the same time we have quite a number of plants that are working with obsolete techniques and corresponding technology; and we also have plants where manual, barely skilled work prevails. And this means that it is there that the material-technical and organizational structure of production finds itself -- to use the language of dialectics -- in contradiction to its socialist socioeconomic nature, which depends on social ownership.

This contradiction in socialist production applies both to production forces and to production relations. It can be said that even though man's exploitation of man has been eliminated, the differences in the division of work have not; what Marx called "the enslaving bondage of the division of work" is still with us. We have also generally continued to assess the level of socialism and its production forces on the basis of the very highest standards. In fact, work is always a unity of the two opposite aspects of production -- and that also means both production forces and production relations. The contradiction emerges from the fact that not all collectives and working places have the same social conditions; that the law of value does not operate everywhere in the same way. Where this law lacks sufficient scope (in a low production level), it becomes noticeable, exerts a negative influence, and creates contradictions between the collective and the all popular interests.

To resolve this contradiction "...means to 'draw up' the lagging sectors to the level of outstanding ones. This particularly applies to such branches as agriculture, the building industry, transport, services, and increasing efficiency in the national economy as a whole; it means to achieve a turn in intensification of all the economy's branches." (K. Chernenko, KOMMUNIST No 18/1984)

We consider socialist society as a whole to be a system that operates realistically. And the approach to overcoming contradictions must also be a comprehensive one.

Overcoming the Contradictions

I think that here, first place is held by the comprehensive, systematic approach to management work in the entire mechanism of socialist society. The methods of overcoming contradictions primarily concern policy, as the top management sphere determined by the possibilities of technical and economic development, by domestic and international factors, and by ideoeducational factors.

Second, the fact that there are no conditions in socialist society for antagonistic socioclass conflict does not mean that there are not forces in it which hamper the development of socialism. These also include our mistakes, which are being heavily exploited by the aggressive anticommunist war propaganda and practice of capitalism abroad, which is infiltrating its opinions through these mistakes. There are two ways of reaching a socialist solution here: ideoeducational and organizational work, and sanctions of the socialist state.

Third, significant scope for resolving contradictions between the development of production forces and the nature of production relations is provided by the combination of scientific and technical development and the advantages of socialism. This means utilization of the results of physics, microelectronics, computer technology, chemistry, biology, biotechnology, manipulators, and robots.

Fourth, developed socialist society in a country like the CSSR cannot be built without an international division of labor with socialist countries, above all with the Soviet Union; it cannot be built without developing comprehensive integration processes in policy matters, in the entire national economy, in international relations, and in the joint defense of socialism against imperialism; neither can it be built without cooperation in the spheres of culture, science, and other spheres.

The overcoming of contradictions between production forces and production relations under socialism involves a whole complex of different kinds of contradictions. The internal conditions in our country reflect and register, in the solution of contradictions, the lagging of production forces behind socialist production relations. This objective contradiction is manifested more intensely in connection with our mastering the revolution in science and technology and simultaneously with the intense drive on building a developed socialist society. The Eighth CPCZ Central Committee Session formulated conclusions and paths for speedily implementing science and technology developments and the technological method of production. In this connection, Comrade M. Jakes stated: "Implementation of the results of research in production must proceed as a smooth process inside every economic production unit." It is this phase that is resolving qualitatively new tasks in the sphere of production and infrastructure, but also in educational work and in the method used to guide society.

The contradictions that emerge in building developed socialism are qualitatively new. Socialist society has everything needed to remove them, particularly through developing cooperation and the division of work with fraternal socialist countries. However, the essential thing is that the broadest strata of working people participate in overcoming them. The nonantagonistic production relations, as the basic features of the socialist ideological, political, and also economic unity of working people, are the basic guarantee of socialist progress. The socialist workers class, cooperative farmers, and socialist intelligentsia, integrated and guided by Marxist-Leninist parties in the entire reproduction of socialism, as well as in the succession of generations, are the bearers of socialist awareness which has already become an active factor of development and progress. This is the basic moving force of the revolutionary subjective factor of international communism, a force created on socialism's own collectivist foundation.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH ITALY EXTENDED 3 YEARS

LD151535 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Italy: A protocol has been signed in Rome on the cultural agreement between Czechoslovakia and Italy. The protocol prolongs cooperation in this sphere by 3 years. The document presupposes the mutual exchange of specialists in culture, education, health care and research, and the organization of exhibitions in the two countries.

BELGIAN CP HEAD RECEIVES PITRA, DELEGATION

LD201130 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] A CPCZ delegation led by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the party Central Committee, arrived yesterday in Brussels. The delegation was received by Louis van Geyt, president of the Belgian Communist Party.

The officials of the two parties exchanged views on the main international problems, primarily on the current complicated situation in Europe.

SRV DELEGATION ENDS TALKS, DOCUMENT SIGNED

AU141741 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Feb 85 p 1

[CTK report: "Conclusion of CSSR-Vietnamese Committee Session; Agreement on Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The seventh session of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Committee for Cooperation in Economy, Science, and Technology was concluded on 12 February in Prague. At the end of the deliberations the heads of the two delegations, Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR deputy premier, and Tran Quynh, deputy chairman of the SRV's Council of Ministers, signed a document summing up the results.

Among other things, the document states that in keeping with the conclusions reached at the high-level party and state deliberations in February 1980, and those reached at the last session of the committee in Hanoi, mutual contacts in the economic sphere are developing for the benefit of the national economy of both countries. At the same time specific tasks were agreed on for expanding and deepening economic relations between the CSSR and SRV in the coming period.

The relations will particularly concentrate on the sphere of engineering and certain other branches. In the interest of achieving a growth in goods exchange, appropriate measures were adopted with regard to maritime and air goods transport. The two delegations also discussed the issues of exchanging knowledge in science and technology and the issues of the professional training of Vietnamese citizens in our organizations.

On the morning of 12 February the Vietnamese delegation visited the Bohemia Glass Works National Enterprise in Podebrady. Vu Song, SRV ambassador to the CSSR, was also present on the occasion. The Vietnamese guests acquainted themselves with the tradition of glass industry production and showed interest in the technology of producing Bohemian lead crystal. The delegation members also inspected certain production units of the Podebrady plant. They also met the Vietnamese apprentices who are learning the glass cutting and glass blowing trade in Podebrady.

On the same day the Vietnamese delegation, headed by Tran Quynh, concluded its stay in the CSSR and left for home. The guests were seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR deputy premier, and by other personalities. Vu Song, SRV ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

NORWEGIAN CP CHAIRMAN OPENS TALKS IN PRAGUE

LD192134 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] We have just received the news that talks between delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and a delegation of the Communist Party of Norway led by Hans Kleven, its chairman, have opened at the CPCZ Central Committee. The two delegations exchanged information on the work of their parties in securing the implementation of the lines adopted at their latest congresses. They also exchanged views on the current world situation and on the advancement of the international communist and workers movement.

REVIVAL OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN PRC REPORTED

AU181718 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Feb 85 p 7

["(ZR)"-signed Beijing dispatch: "Revival of Private Enterprise in China"]

[Text] According to the New China press agency, the number of persons employed in the private sector has multiplied several times. Toward the end of 1984, more than 11 million people were working in private trade and industry -- 2.7 million of them in cities and 8.4 million in rural areas.

According to the estimates of the press, 120,000 trucks, or 50 percent of the entire automobile pool, and 2.8 million tractors, or 68 percent of the tractor pool, are privately owned. Eleven percent of the retail trade has already been seized by private entrepreneurs.

A striking revival of private enterprise has been registered in the cities since the end of last year. Private medical practices have been allowed; private taxi drivers and even a private school have emerged. A new term has begun to appear in the Chinese press: "third industry" (which means the spheres of trade and services), in which the key role is allegedly to be played by "private initiative."

BRIEFS

NEW CHIEF EDITOR -- In the presence of Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Bohus Travnicek, member of the CPSL Central Committee Secretariat; and other officials, Jan Skoda, head of a CPSL Central Committee department, installed Emil Polak in the office of editor in chief of NOVE SLOVO, the weekly for politics, economy, and culture, in Bratislava yesterday. At the same time, he extended thanks to Leopold Podstupka for his many years of work in that office. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Feb 85 p 2 AU]

UK DEPUTY FOREIGN SECRETARY IN BERLIN FOR TALKS

LD192253 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2020 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 19 Feb (ADN) -- Consulations took place today between the GDR and Britain. Herbert Krolikowski, secretary of state and GDR first deputy foreign minister, received Derek Thomas, deputy under secretary of state and political director in the British Foreign Office. They discussed the international situation and bilateral relations.

Krolikowski said the GDR looks forward to the forthcoming visit by British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe with great interest. There is agreement that this official visit will mark an important stage in bilateral relations.

Krolikowski said the GDR regards the safeguarding of peace as the most important present-day task. Every opportunity must be used to prevent nuclear confrontation and to achieve a change in favor of peace in the continuing tense and complex international situation. Therefore, in view of the historic experiences of World War II, the GDR sees its duty to make a contribution to a worldwide coalition of reason and realism.

The two men agreed on the need to utilize all possibilities to halt the arms race and to prevent its expansion to new areas. They stressed the great value of political dialogue and stressed that there is no viable alternative to peaceful coexistence in relations between states of differing social systems.

The two sides welcomed the start of new, complex negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on nuclear and space weapons. They expressed hope that the negotiations will lead to substantial agreement on arms limitation and disarmament.

Krolikowski stressed that the prevention of the arms race in space and any other attempt to achieve military superiority has foremost importance. The fundamental precondition for results in the interest of peace is strict adherence to the principle of equality and equal security.

In order to prevent military confrontation and the danger of a nuclear war, all other existing negotiating bodies must make progress along with the Geneva negotiations.

REFUGEE TELLS OF STAY AT BERLIN GUERRILLA SCHOOL

WA201000 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 9 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Mogens Auning: "Refugee fron Partisan School Seeking Asylum"]

[Excerpt] An Ethiopian man has defected after having been at a military course with Chilean partisans and PLO members. The police do not know how he got into Denmark.

The 28-year old Ethiopian who arrived in Denmark as an asylum seeker after having defected from a guerrilla warfare course in East Berlin, was yesterday sentenced to 27 days in prison by a judge in Copenhagen. He had come to Denmark on a fake West German passport, and his identity will now be investigated.

The Ethiopian has stated that he, against his own will, had been a member of an Ethiopian Government organization for five years, the purpose of which was not disclosed in court. He had been brought to East Berlin in a military plane, and in January he was to undergo a military training course there together with Chilean partisans and PLO members. The 28-year old had been very dissatisfied with his stay in the guerrilla school. He had his papers removed and had been made to understand that he was not to leave the school area. He has not told Danish authorities the name of the guerrilla school or where it is located.

Just who it was who helped him flee and how he came to Denmark is not known to the Danish authorities. On Wednesday, 6 February, he appeared before the Danish Refugee Aid Center's office in Copenhagen. From here he was sent with a sealed letter to the Central Police Division, where he was held. The Ethiopian asserted that he had come to Denmark by ferry, either to Gedser or Rodby. There he was questioned by a woman police officer, he said. But there are currently no women police officers at either of those places. His situation will now be further investigated.

PORTUGUESE CP LEADER CUNHAL ARRIVES IN BERLIN

LD191417 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1346 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 19 Feb (ADN) -- Portuguese Communist Party Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal, arrived in Berlin today for a visit to the GDR lasting several days. He comes at the invitation of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman. Alvaro Cunhal is accompanied by Domingos Abrantes, member of the Political Commission and Secretariat of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee.

The guests were cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, and SED Central Committee member and Central Committee International Relations Department head.

HONECKER CABLES SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ON REELECTION

AU141750 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

On the occasion of your reelection as president of the Syrian Arab Republic I convey to you, dear Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR. With their demonstration of will the Syrian people have again reaffirmed their determination to defend their national interests against the aggressive machinations of imperialism under your proven leadership and to continue the course of independent peaceful development and social progress. I assure you that the GDR will continue in the future to do everything to expand the traditional relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation with the Syrian Arab Republic and to thus contribute to securing world peace and to a comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East problem.

Dear Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, accept my best wishes for health, creative vigor, and successful work to the benefit of the friendly Syrian Arab Republic.

NEW MBFR PROPOSAL SHOWS WARSAW PACT'S 'GOODWILL'

AU200838 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 16 Feb 85 p 1

[Unattributed editorial: "New Proposals in Vienna"]

[Text] The determined aim of the socialist countries to give new impetus to the arms control negotiations at all forums is again perceptible, this time in Vienna. At the central European arms control conference -- which has now continued for 12 years and at which the only progress to date has been diplomatic skirmishes -- a new proposal was made by four socialist countries on 14 February. The draft agreement prepared and submitted by the USSR, the GDR, the PPR, and the CSSR, is considered by the NATO states on its merits, could be a basis for further progress in the Austrian capital.

The member-states of the Warsaw Pact have already submitted many proposals for achieving a real arms reduction in the heart of our continent. The current proposal is, similarly, a token of goodwill and readiness for agreement. A clear sign of this is also the fact that the proposal includes some aspects of the previous Western concepts, too, for example, the principles of withdrawal and questions of verification. It can be interpreted as a gesture that while the United States would withdraw 13,000 troops from the reduction areas, the USSR would withdraw 20,000 troops. This would take place actually in the territories of the two German states, the Benelux states, the PPR, and the CSSR.

If the agreement proposal becomes reality, then within 1 year a total of 33,000 troops would withdraw behind their national borders with all their regular and military equipment. The withdrawal would be carried out in a way that would not harm the security of any one of the countries participating in the Vienna negotiations. It is a new element that for the duration of the withdrawal, both in the eastern and western parts of the territories slated for troop reductions, 3 or 4 observations points would be set up and manned by an international staff. In order to supervise the withdrawals, the sides would use their own national technical means so as not to disturb the operation of similar means used by the other side.

This agreement would be in force for 3 years and the participating states would take upon themselves in the meantime the commitment to not increase their armed forces and aramaments in central Europe. This freeze could obviously create an atmosphere conducive to further negotiations. The aim is to reduce the total military strength of both alliances to an equal collective level -- 900,000 troops.

The ball is now back in the West's court, not only in Stockholm and Geneva, but now also in Vienna.

KADAR APPEARS, GIVES ADDRESS AT KISZ HEADQUARTERS

LD192322 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Janos Kadar familiarized himself this afternoon with the work of the KISZ in its Central Committee's headquarters. Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, was also part of Comrade Kadar's entourage. In front of the main entrance which faces the Danube, Csaba Hamori, first secretary of KISZ, received the guests. Janos Kadar looked with interest through the exhibition entitled, "Hungarians in the Struggle Against Fascism," which was held in the hall. Following this he began talks with KISZ leaders in a fresh, visibly good mood. Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the KISZ, briefed the guests about the work and tasks of the body.

He said the Central Committee of the party has a youth policy which is received favorably and which increases not only the political activity of young people but also their active participation in completing the tasks facing youth and society.

Janos Kadar spoke about preparations for the 13th MSZMP Congress and praised the activity of the youth movement and the young in standing their ground.

ECONOMY'S FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATION VIEWED

AU151428 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Feb 85 p 10

[Article by Laszlo Darvas and Istvan Salgo: "On the Foreign Trade Organization"]

[Text] Several decisions have been made in the past decade in favor of modernization of the organizational structure of foreign trade. Mainly, since the beginning of the eighties, measures have been taken to improve the efficiency of our enterprises in exports for the capitalist market. As in 1957 and the years around 1968, in the last years, too, several units engaged in economic activity have been given foreign trade licences and today there are 250 enterprises in direct contact with foreign markets. Another important organizational change that goes beyond the decentralization steps that have been made but which is not contradictory to them is the spreading of parallel export activity, which is asserted partly in the development of new enterprises without a production profile and partly in the easing of profile restrictions of existing enterprises.

The mostly favorable experiences of structural organization changes in foreign trade prove that as a result of these changes our foreign trade is working more efficiently today than previously. But in our view, in order to perfect the process that began in the last few years, there must be further changes to restore the natural connection between the various links in the chain of the process of reproduction, in harmony with the continuous further development of the economic macromanagement system.

From Producer to Consumer

It is all the more important to stress the above as our current socioeconomic goals, the need for balance, and the need to maintain the population's standard of living -- and later to increase it -- emphasize the sort of changes that can lead to tangible advantages in the short term. Translated into the language of foreign trade, this means the implementation of solutions and commercial methods by which, with the same amount and assortment of exports, it is possible to increase the income from exports and reduce their purchase price. In addition to the surplus currency income, these methods must make it possible to improve the competitiveness of Hungarian products on foreign markets and the import conditions in the initial phase of transformation of the production structure. We must, nevertheless, also be aware that we must achieve fundamental changes in production as, without this background, our initiative and firm foreign market stand can fulfill requirements only in a limited way.

The fundamental goal of the production structure changes is the efficient adjustment to the requirements of the world market. In order to achieve this, it is also necessary for the enterprises to go out to the market and continue observing consumer behavior. From an organizational point of view this means that the enterprises taking into consideration the particularities and nature of the marketed product should take the product for sale to the market themselves relying on the existing market organization or on the organization to be set up. In this way a more direct relationship can emerge between producer and consumer, a fact that can be an important factor for more efficient foreign economic activity and for more favorable sales.

It is true, this is not the only means of improving the efficiency of foreign trade and foreign marketing activity.

In the case of finished products, the producer receives only part of the selling price on the foreign market, a part that is approximately 30 percent in the case of consumer goods; the rest is divided up among the many participants in the sales channel. (The rest includes not only the profits, but also the various expenses -- transport, customs and marketing expenses -- too.)

Of course, in the case of many products, the distributors play an irreplaceable role in getting products to the market. This is true just as in other cases a more direct, producer-consumer relation is more advantageous. At present, however, in this area, concerning both surplus incomes and the demonstration effect, we can talk only about unexploited, potential advantages that are well-illustrated by some examples from the many available.

The Conditions of Advancement

In the world market, enterprises that manufacture exclusive trademark products and groups of products often have their own marketing network connected with the trademark. Perhaps it would be worthwhile for Hungarian enterprises with well-known products to use the same solution for their main products that are in high demand.

The trademark shops of the developed countries' famous porcelain factories, for instance, suggest that penetration by the Herend Porcelain Factory -- which sells most of its production on foreign markets -- of the main markets, and of the foreign retail-trade sphere through advertising and publicity, would present great advantages in terms of incomes compared to the present situation.

Quality products of the Hungarian meat industry -- though still a very minor part of it -- are sold on nearby foreign markets. It is conceivable that several enterprises could open joint shops, in order to gain a foothold, with a continuously expanding supply of ready-made products on these markets, an important fact from the viewpoint of either advertising or efficiency. The enterprises should be given the opportunity to work out this network if they wish to, or to enter into partnership with a local firm if they so wish, a partner who knows local regulations better and is adequately connected with the local authorities.

Many Western department stores lease a part of their sales area for a limited time. It is worth considering the relationship between the leasing fee and the surplus income directly resulting from sales in consumer prices, taking into consideration those extra advantages that result from thus observing consumer market needs more directly.

A more direct foreign market stand is conceivable not only in the case of certain goods but also in the case of products that are connected with or complement each other. For this, however, there must be market cooperation among the various enterprises manufacturing these products. A higher demand for sport and leisure products, for instance, would make it necessary for several Hungarian enterprises to work out a joint marketing network for complementary sport and leisure products, for instance by establishing a sport and leisure (camping) store. If such a venture were to prove profitable for the enterprise, using the example of other foreign enterprises a Hungarian furniture trade concern could be established that would market, among other things, sport and leisure products manufactured by the socialist countries.

By an organizational solution to help increase the presence of producers on the foreign markets, we could increase not only sales of industrial products but also sales of agricultural products.

Since Hungarian products are steadily entering the fruit and vegetable markets of certain nearby foreign areas, it is important to find ways to take over the wholesale trader's role of distributing goods to the retail trader, and to thus also eliminate his profits, which cause higher prices.

The decisive condition for this, however, is that the Hungarian sellers of these products should create the infrastructure for this distribution; first of all they should have or should rent refrigerated storage space and refrigerator trucks that can supply fast and adequate quality services.

While there has been a heartening increase in Hungary recently in the number of so-called consignment storage facilities which serve rapid fulfillment of the consumers' needs, the well-known solution of serving the consumer from storage facilities located on the buyer's own market is not playing a role equal to its importance in Hungarian exports, although through an investment like this it is possible to offer the buyer conveniences, conservation of time, and resources for which the seller can in return ask for a higher price, and all this while partner relations strengthen at the same time, too. Apart from the general advantages, such a solution would tighten market conditions for Hungarian enterprises, which often do not maintain strict discipline in supply schedules, in such a way that prices would not hurt business relations.

The advantages inherent in the above-mentioned surplus incomes and the capacity for adjustment require surplus investments. But starting from the premise that a venture can be judged only according to investments and economic results and not according to the movement of one element or the other, amid the current revival of the world market we should take the risk of surplus investments. Of course, we should get involved in this only very cautiously. But we must be aware of the fact that, even when great caution is used, it is conceivable that certain ventures will not achieve the expected results. But this fact cannot lead us to question the legitimacy of such a general policy as this one which plays an important role in the further instruction of experts. Besides, certain failures can become important factors in helping us achieve later successes.

The organizational framework for capitalist exports has changed in the past years. But with the temporary import-limiting measures taken to maintain the Hungarian economy's solvency, there have been no similar changes in the structure of imports. The considerable results achieved in maintaining solvency made it possible to eliminate the limiting measures from the summer of 1984, in line with our international obligations.

The avoidance of danger and the continuously strained requirements require that we make changes also in our import structure, changes as a result of which more favorable conditions will emerge for the production and export of export products.

In addition to the separation of production and marketing, the current organizational separation between production and imports causes waste also, mainly because the foreign trade enterprises authorized to purchase import goods and their import departments as a whole, as a result of lacking the adequate interest, are unable to devote enough time and energy to discovering the cheapest possible purchasing sources. More than that, at present the foreign trade enterprises can make profits from importing without having to satisfy consumers.

It is perhaps therefore not an exaggeration to state that at present, from the point of view of foreign trade activity, the greatest savings possibilities are in imports. The only efficient way to achieve this is if the producing enterprises can purchase the necessary products from abroad themselves and if they can assert their own profit interest in importing more efficiently through the relevant internal channels.

This, however, depends not only on material incentives but also on the role given by the enterprise to the tradesmen, or more generally, on what the enterprise's marketing activity is like. Of course, here too we must seriously take into consideration the technological and marketing peculiarities of certain products. In addition to centrally-determined, strategically-important products, which thus continue to be purchased through one central control, the enterprises must also weigh how the expenses for development of their own import apparatus will relate in the long term to current purchasing expenses or expenses for purchases made through another tradesman.

To achieve the above described advantages does not depend only on whether the legal conditions and possibilities for measures in this direction are given. The enterprises in question must want and be able to make use of these possibilities. So far, market incentives have only prompted to a small extent the units engaged in an economic activity to implement new, more risky solutions, and caution has been greater than justified. The new system of regulations introduced on 1 January 1985 created new conditions from this point of view. Even more than that, it justifies the development of new foreign trade activity areas which help the more dynamic and forceful foreign trade position of the sellers of goods and the foreign traders (not only of the foreign trade enterprises).

NATIONAL BANK PRESIDENT ON NEW PLANS, PROCEDURES

LD170014 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Andras Domany interview with Matyas Timar, president of the Hungarian National Bank; date and place not given, live or recorded -- from the "168 Hours" program]

[Text] After the customary beginning-of-the-year news conference by the president of the national bank, our reporter Andras Domany interviewed Matyas Timar for the "168 Hours" program.

[Domany] You began your press briefing today by stating that 1984 was a successful year. Well, we have not heard that for a long time. What gave you this indication?

[Timar] Our convertible trade balance closed with a surplus of over $600 million. The convertible payments balance, which also contains other things besides trade, closed with a surplus of roughly $350 million. There was success at replenishing our currency stocks to a normal level, the structure of our debt burden also improved, and the stock of short-term debts has been reduced.

[Domany] We also heard here that the country's net debt burden has diminished. This is good news, of course, but for the layman it is no doubt surprising because there has been a relatively large number of new debts incurred.

[Timar] Yes, the bank has, on the one hand, certain debt servicing obligations.

[Domany] In other words repayments...

[Timar] Repayments and interest. We are paying these punctually. At the same time, if the country only serviced the repayments and interest and if no new loans were taken up for new investment projects, it would hardly be possible to finance the convertible currency portion of these new investments. Nonetheless, the new loans are smaller than the current repayments and interest.

[Domany] In other words, when one reads in the papers that the Hungarian National Bank has taken on another loan of a few hundred million dollars he should not draw the customary conclusions, namely that our indebtedness has increased yet again.

[Timar] Of course not.

[Domany] According to my notes, there is no plan this year to take up loans from the IMF, in contrast to the $440 million we borrowed last year, but you want to borrow from the World Bank. As we know, the World Bank only gives money for concrete projects, so what are these going to be this year?

[Timar] Three credit packages will be discussed: the so-called light-chemical industry project, one connected with meat and animal production, and a third one connected with transport. These loans are worth about 100 million each. We will not use them in only one year, but will make use of them during the course of several years, depending on to what extent these credits are needed in the three projects.

[Domany] At the news conference you were asked about the plans you have concerning the so-called external convertibility of the forint. This term is used because the concept does not apply to individual citizens but only to the enterprises, though it is still significant in trade. Janos Fekete, first deputy chairman of the bank recently said as much at a conference held in the FRG. So, does the plan exist?

[Timar] The plan has been in existence for many years and we have taken certain steps towards this: for example, we implemented the unified exchange rate of the forint. This was interrupted by the international monetary crisis in 1981-82, when everyone, us included, was occupied with a lot of other things. We did not take the option off the agenda and I personally consider it feasible that if international political, economic, and monetary conditions take a favorable turn, and if a recovery takes place in the Hungarian economy, then we can reexamine this subject within a few years.

[Domany] There will be quite a few novelties in the operation of the National Bank in Hungary. For instance, from this year on it will become possible to use promissory notes, but only among enterprises, I must add, so perhaps we shall avoid that favorite figure of Hungarian literature, the forger of promissory notes. This is expected to reduce the so-called queueing which used to involve up to several dozen partners of an enterprise in temporary bankruptcy. As the National Bank can purchase these promissory notes from other banks, the National Bank will now exercise guidance not on an administrative basis but by monetary means in conjunction with other banks, which will exist in larger numbers from now on, such as the Budapest Credit Bank and the General Financial Institute for Innovations, which are being separated from the National Bank itself.

[Timar] It is obvious that an issuing bank must adopt an approach to guiding institutions which are not directly related to the National Bank different from the approach pursued by the Credit Department of the National Bank. Thus, instead of the so-called allocation management -- although some aspects of this will be retained here and there -- new concepts such as the prescription of mandatory reserves will come into force. This term means that a certain percentage of savings deposited at a bank must be kept at the National Bank. Other new concepts include the practice of promissory notes being exchanged among banks and the issuing bank's credit and interest policy.

So these are the indirect regulators which we will use for management. For many decades we have not applied these regulators or only applied them sparingly. This year will be a year for practice, in addition to a year for a certain amount of qualitative change which could lay the foundations for further measures in the future. Now we must not expect a miracle from all this, because in essence progress in the monetary sphere, i.e. the expansion of savings accounts and credit provisions, depends on the extent to which economic recovery occurs; on how many more resources our enterprises and cooperatives will dispose of than in the past year; and on how many more savings accounts enterprises and cooperatives will be able to open, and consequently on how much more credit they can take up.

SOCIALIST STATES CONFER ON ARMS NONPROLIFERATION

AU191036 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Feb 85 p 2

[CTK report: "Nuclear Energy Solely For Peaceful Purposes"]

[Text] Bratislava -- A conference of the group of socialist countries signatory to international accords on the control of nuclear exports was held on 14-15 February 1985 in Bratislava. The conference assessed a wide range of issues connected with improving international efforts aimed at nuclear nonproliferation and strengthening control in the international exchange of nuclear materials, equipment, and technology.

The participants in the conference unanimously stated that the international system of nonproliferating nuclear weapons, which is significant factor in the efforts to avert a nuclear war, has affirmed its viability and efficacy. The treaty on nuclear nonproliferation, which is the basis of this system is currently the broadest international agreement on arms limitation. A significant role is played by the IAEA in preventing the emergence of new nuclear states.

Measures are being taken for closing, within the framework of international relations in the nuclear sphere, the channels for proliferating nuclear materials, equipment, and technology which could be used for producing nuclear arms.

At the same time the conference stated that it is necessary to further consoldiate the international system of nonproliferating nuclear arms. The participants stressed the importance of ensuring the success of the coming evaluation conference on the Nuclear Arms Nonproliferation Treaty, which will be held September 1985 in Geneva.

The conference devoted particular attention to the discussion of joint measures for strengthening the control of nuclear exports. The participants in the conference stressed the significance of further strengthening the IAEA's role in ensuring the nonproliferation to nuclear states. They affirmed their resolve to support the use of nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes.

The delegation heads were received by Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Slovak SR Government.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR BRIEFS PRESS ON INCREASED CRIME

LD191737 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] The chief public prosecutor this morning held a press conference on last year's crime trends.

Karoly Szijarto said that although there has been a reduction in numbers in some categories of crime, the general crime situation has not improved. Katalin Rangos reports:

[Rangos] The general picture gets darker every year. Anyone who has already taken part in press briefings by the chief public prosecutor has a good idea of what to expect: He knows that crime statistics are more or less constant; that the total number of crimes committed is increasing slightly; that juvenile crime is becoming increasingly worrying; and that the courts are most occupied with cases related to crimes against property. But now let us hear Karoly Szijarto, the chief public prosecutor, who will give you some concrete statistics:

[Begin Szijarto recording] During the past year a total of 157,000 criminal acts were detected, 3.7 percent more than in 1983. The number of people involved with criminal acts has not declined or changed; it only slightly exceeded 83,000. The growth in the number of crimes committed abated slightly in 1984, partly due to measures taken in this respect. The increase in juvenile crime continues, however. Last year, 10 percent more juveniles committed a criminal act than in the previous year. We observed a new phenomenon: Among the people committing criminal acts, the number and proportion of dangerous individuals is increasing. The biggest problem is still that criminal acts whose culprits the police failed to find, despite a great deal of effort, have further increased. Prevention is best served by knowledge of the inevitable penalty, and the possibility of evasion may become a cause of criminal acts.

The figures and findings also demonstrate that in the past few years the danger crime poses to society has increased. The proportion of crimes regarded as more serious has increased in relation to the total number of criminal acts although the rate of increase slowed slightly over the past year in response to our endeavors. The halting and suppression of this unfavorable trend, therefore, is not a hopeless task if we strive for prevention in a planned and complex manner both on an individual and social level, and if we eliminate the social, economic, and other factors which lead to crime. [end recording]

URBAN ON POSSIBLE WALESA ARREST, OTHER ISSUES

LD192012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Urban passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Here is a report on the meeting of Minister Jerzy Urban with foreign journalists.

[Reporter Mark Kassa] During today's conference the spokesman commented on General Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to India. He said that it opens a new stage in the Polish-Indian relations, which in any case have been very good for a long time. Next the spokesman was asked why Lech Walesa was not arrested but only the three other participants in the Gdansk meeting.

[Urban] "I think that you, Madam, have been asking so much for Walesa to be put behind bars with good reason, since this is what he dreams of, but let me start at the beginning. Walesa was not arrested because his situation is different from that of Michnik, Lis, or Frasyniuk, who benefited from the amnesty but who in spite of this undertook illegal activity for which Frasyniuk was punished by a misdemeanor court after the amnesty. Lech Walesa did not benefit from the amnesty; his legal status is therefore different. The same can be said of the other people who took part in the illegal meeting but who were not arrested. Lech Walesa, against whom the investigation is in progress, is under suspicion on the basis of the same legal regulations which apply to the investigation against the persons who have been temporarily arrested. Also of significance are extra-legal aspects [pozaprawne] -- the political ones. Lech Walesa has been giving the Western press a constant supply of contradictory statements for a long time. At one point he condemns the strikes, then he calls for strikes, then he states that accord with the authorities is needed, or next he loudly pronounces on his war with the authorities. This is how this was lately described by AFP. He disassociates himself from underground activity, then he announces again that he and Bujak are one. This ridiculous, almost humorous inconsistency and devaluation of his own words, deprives Lech Walesa of all credibility or significance. At present Walesa does not hide the fact that he dreams of being arrested because he thinks that behind bars he will become more visible and will stop being unnoticed or treated with a dismissive smile.

The show which Walesa provides for the West, frantically attempting by all means to attract attention to himself, has a certain sad aspect. Lech Walesa was the leader of the Solidarity Union which was many million strong in 1981. He was elected by the votes of delegates representing 55 percent of the total number of members. Whatever we have accused and are accusing the leadership of Solidarity of, it is nevertheless humiliating for the former members of this union, who are mostly honest citizens guided by good intentions, that Lech Walesa shows himself to be a person who cannot be taken seriously -- a pathetic person. The state authorities feel that today they would simply ridicule themselves by arresting Walesa, a person with no independence of action, dancing to the tune of his various advisers. Generally, I want to state, however, that in order to maintain calm in Poland, the law will be applied moderately but with all necessary severity and full consistency, as warranted by the circumstances.

We want Poland to be without prisoners deprived of freedom for politically motivated deeds. For that purpose all other legal means of preventing activities of the group of people aiming to disturb peace in the country are being used; many times warnings are being used. But when warnings are disregarded, one cannot help it. Temporarily detained Lis, Michnik, and Frasyniuk worked on organizing disturbances in the country in the shape of strike actions.

We are going through a hard winter. Difficulties in production and transport are becoming more intense. With great effort work forces try to secure an indispensable supply of raw materials, coal, and gas for their enterprises. Some difficulties with power supply occur. Great effort is required so that people feel the effects of the long-lasting frost to the least possible extent. At such a moment professional obstructionists meet and plan how to organize a strike; this was the particularly shabby intention.

[Kassa] Jerzy Urban also spoke about Jacek Knapik. He said that Knapik, is not a state employee. Further details of this matter will be reported in television programs, the spokesman said. He was also asked about new aspects of the Seweryn Blumsztajn case.

[Urban] "The Blumsztajn situation is getting additional coloring in the light of television reports following Mr Knapik's return. The materials brought by him show, and most of all prove the intelligence character of emigree Solidarity establishments, and their links with intelligence services hostile to Poland; anti-Polish activity, betrayal of the country. So far it is only known that Seweryn Blumsztajn is one of the leaders of such activity in Paris."

[Kassa] Later, the spokesman talked about the U.S. State Department report concerning the observance of human rights in socialist states. He said that such conduct is contrary to international law and violates the legal sovereignty of other nations. The chapter about Poland is to serve the well-known ends of American policy toward our country, to destabilize the internal situation, and by disinformation undermine the credibility of the government and its policy, and also to provoke and support the anti-Polish campaign in some international organizations.

The spokesman also said that no investigations were made in the case mentioned at the Torun trial concerning the cooperation of Bishop Tokarczuk with the Gestapo. As the spokesman said, even if the case existed, it would now be outdated. This is what, among other things, Jerzy Urban said when he was asked to comment on the communique on the 204th conference of the Episcopate.

[Urban] "We are studying this communique. If necessary, relevant government bodies will give their opinion on the matters mentioned in this document. Generally, I can say that the policy of the government toward the church remains unchanged in principle. We strive for communication in matters of supreme importance to the state and the nation and are searching for the platform of joint actions. The communique does not encourage the realization of these intentions of the state and harms the cause of agreement.

The consistent character of government policy toward the church does not mean passing over in silence the irregular behavior of some of the clergy in carrying out their mission in a manner which harms public order, tolerance, and stabilization in Poland, and the national accord and cooperation of the state and the church, thereby harming the church itself.

We never attack the church, as alleged in the communique. The Catholic Church in Poland is an institution which has the respect of the community, a considerable part of which is made up of believers. This respect is shared by the state authorities which represent society and its aims. Let it be clear, however, that respect for the church does not preclude criticism of concrete evil phenomena arising within the church and the harmful activity of specific persons. In Poland there is no, and there will be no, superhuman beings who are outside criticism or the principle of equality in the eyes of the law.

The party and state authorities have conducted an honest, profound, and wide-ranging self-criticism which embraced the errors committed and abuse by various persons who represented political or state institutions.

We publicly announce the facts and personnel decisions which follow them, whenever members of the authorities infringe on the law or morality. This is and will be the permanent practice. The authorities have, therefore, the moral right to point out the evil within other institutions, including church institutions. We also have a moral right to expect similar self-purging from other institutions and bodies.

The Episcopate said that the criticism of all that is bad within the church undermines church authority and strikes at the good of the nation.

As it arises from the painful experience of the party and the state, this is the wrong view and dangerous for the church. The suggestion that when someone criticizes deeds or words of any representatives of the clergy he attacks the church, is wrong. We know from our experience that identifying criticism of every person with the criticism of an institution leader to the feeling of impunity and to distortions. Impunity is harmful.

There are no publications attacking the church, no antichurch publications in Poland. Unlike in Western countries where some publicists write freely against the church, deride the church, and unceremoniously attack the pope, such publications, permitted in Poland before the war, are no longer allowed. Censorship protects the church against attacks by journalists.

[Kassa] Tomorrow's press will bring more extensive reports.

U.S. Interference Charged

LD191506 Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 19: Poland is truly pleased with the course and results of the visit paid by Gen Jaruzelski to the Republic of India, the government press spokesman Jerzy Urban told journalists during his regular weekly press conference today.

The fact that India is the first country outside the Warsaw treaty visited by the Polish leader is no coincidence, Urban went on. It reflects a definite political situation and is a result of the friendly relations established between Poland and India 31 years ago. Exchange of top-level visits has become a permanent feature of the political practice of both states, added the minister.

"During the talks held in India the two sides informed themselves about a situation in their countries and plans of bilateral cooperation. They also exchanged views on the international situation. The talks were marked by the identity or far-reaching convergence of views," stressed Minister Urban.

"The two sides voiced concern over the state of East-West relations, the arms race and plans of transferring it into the outer space. They also jointly hoped that the Soviet-American talks to start in March would produce progress.

"The Polish side voiced recognition for the constructive role played by India in Asia.

"The Indian side expressed its solidarity and support for Poland. The visit was marked by a good atmosphere," said the government press spokesman.

"Jacek Knapik is not an employee of any Polish state services. All matter related to his return will be presented on Polish television," said Jerzy Urban answering a question by REUTERS.

Answering a question about the part of the U.S. human rights report concerning socialist countries, Minister Urban denounced it as "A hotch-potch of tendentious information coming from unverified sources, or trumped up."

This is another demonstration of the U.S. interference in the Polish affairs, designed to undermine the credibility of the government and policy of People's Poland, said Urban. The report does harm to Polish-U.S. relations and belies the U.S.-declared willingness to improve these relations, said the government spokesman.

Answering a question concerning a communique issued after the recent (the 204th) conference of the Polish Episcopate, Minister Urban said that "the government policy towards the church is invariable in its principles.

"We seek a platform of agreement. The communique is not conducive to this, it is detrimental to agreement. We never attack the church. The Catholic Church is held in respect. This, however, does not rule out criticism of negative phenomena within the church," said he.

Asked when General Jaruzelski would meet with Primate Glemp, Minister Urban disclosed that the primate is now going on a visit to Britain.

"It follows from the objectives of the state policy towards the church that such meetings are desirable. They already have a tradition. I presune that such a meeting will be held at a time that both sides will consider appropriate. But now I cannot give even an approximate date of such a meeting, the spokesman said.

RADIO SOLIDARITY CALLS FOR GENERAL STRIKE

AU192212 Paris AFP in English 2208 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 19 (AFP) -- Radio Solidarity tonight called for public backing for a 15-minute general strike on February 28 as eight Solidarity sympathisers began a hunger-strike protest against the police crackdown on the banned trade union, union sources here said. In a clear broadcast by its clandestine transmitter, the union blamed the government for the "deterioration" in living standards and asked people to "protest strongly" by striking against planned food price rises and new work schedules.

It was the radio's first broadcast since June when Solidarity called for a boycott of municipal elections.

The hunger-strikers, most of whom are members of the Human Rights Committee (KOP) in Krakow, launched their fast last night in the parish church at Biezanow-Stary, near Krakow, against the arrest of three Solidarity officials, the sources said.

Adam Michnik, Bogdan Lis and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk were detained last week in a police raid at a flat where eight Solidarity supporters, including former leader Lech Walesa, were meeting to plan the general strike. The three face charges of attempting to disturb public order.

The hunger-strikers are also protesting against a five-month prison sentence given to former Solidarity vice-president Andrzej Gwiazda, the authorities' refusal to allow a Solidarity official in France, Seweryn Blumsztajn, to return to Poland and the state's "anti-church campaign", the sources said.

The KOP's, which have been outlawed by the government, were set up in several Polish towns after the assassination of Roman Catholic priest Father Jerzy Popieluszko by three secret policemen last October 19.

Further Details

LD192055 Hamburg DPA in German 2028 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 19 Feb (DPA) -- An underground radio station of the banned trade union "Solidarity" broadcast in Warsaw this evening the appeal by Lech Walesa and the underground leadership for a 15 minute-long strike to protest against the announced price rises. In the broadcast transmitted on VHF, which was drowned out by a Western pop song after just about 2 minutes, a spokesman stated that only an organized protest action could halt the policy "of economic exploitation," and that the most effective protest was a strike.

PZPR POLITBURO: PLANNED PRODUCTION NOT ACHIEVED

LD192006 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] The Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee has held a meeting in which it acquainted itself with a report on the country's sociopolitical and economic situation. Increasingly broad public support was seen for actions aimed at promoting stabilization in the wide sense, and in particular for the sustaining of an undisturbed rate of work, observance of the law, and strengthening of the rule of law.

The functioning of the national economy in January was assessed. Despite the difficult, wintry weather conditions, there had not been any dangerous breakdowns in the power supply system or in any other branch of the economy. Nevertheless, it had proved impossible to achieve the planned levels of production. Sizable and above-normal coal consumption had been necessary for power supplies and heating. Coal exports had dropped proportionately. That is why substantial tasks are already arising as regards increasing the pace of extraction processes, making good losses and delays in production, and also -- as a matter of particular urgency -- tightening up on consumption, especially in the area of fuel and power.

The Politburo assessed the situation in Warsaw Metropolitan Voivodship: The activity of the Warsaw PZPR organization was positively assessed. It is implementing with increasing effectiveness the tasks that follow from the resolutions of the ninth extraordinary party conference, the national delegates' conference, and the plenums of the PZPR Central Committee.

The Politburo positively assessed the trends and degree of progress made in work on the variant conceptions of the 5-year plan and on the long-term strategy for the country's development. The work is headed by the problem of the reconciliation of various important social and economic aims, which are often divergent in the short-term perspective. They must be resolved in such a manner that, as they expand and modernize the processing sector, they ensure a gradual and socially perceptible rise in the level of living standards. It was considered expedient for the draft plans, after they have been reviewed by the Council of Ministers, to be extensively presented to public opinion and submitted for consultation.

The Politburo heard a report on the proposed terms of the draft law on the constitutional tribunal.

The Politburo accepted a report on the course and results of the official visit paid by Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the Republic of India. Its results were evaluated highly, and it was recommended that specific action be taken to intensively develop the mutually beneficial cooperation between Poland and India.

SOLIDARITY GROUPS: TORUN TRIAL 'MANIPULATED'

AU191023 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1006 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw -- A human rights group founded after the murder of the Polish priest Popieluszko has accused the government of manipulating the trial of the four sentenced secret policemen.

A statement says that the trial took place under conditions "which could not guarantee that the whole truth would be known." The declaration, signed by 14 leading Solidarity members, names three members of the Interior Ministry -- Major Drodz, Colonel Wolski, and Jozef Baczynski -- who, it says, should also have been in the dock.

WARSAW EPISCOPATE CONFERENCE CRITICIZES MEDIA

LD151801 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1515 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] We will now broadcast the communique from the 204th plenary conference of the Episcopate of Poland. The plenary conference of the Episcopate of Poland deliberated in Warsaw on 13 and 14 February 1985; it was chaired by Primate of Poland Cardinal Jozef Glemp. The conference tackled a number of current issues concerning the life of the church in the world and in Poland. A topic of consideration was the recent 25th apostolic journey by John Paul II to four Latin American countries. The Bishops expressed their profound gratitude to the Holy Father for the exhortation on reconciliation and repentance and for the announcement of the convening of an extraordinary synod of bishops to mark the 20th anniversary of the conclusion of the Second Vatican Council. The conference also discussed the preparations for a Polish national Eucharistic Congress in 1987. The further implementation of the new Canon Law was also considered.

In addition, specific pastoral problems were presented in turn by the chairmen of the various commissions of the Episcopate.

The consequences of the kidnapping and murder of the late Father Jerzy Popieluszko were held to be a matter of exceptional importance. The crime committed against this Polish priest shocked our whole society and at the same time provoked an acute response worldwide. The same thing happened at the trial of the four guilty persons.

Before we pass on to the details of this painful matter, we recall the principles which are always binding, but which have now taken on a more particular significance. The first principle: The church has the right and duty to proclaim the Gospel to all men. This is the Gospel of truth, love, justice and peace, the Gospel of forgiveness and struggle against evil through good.

The second principle: The history of our fatherland has been stamped throughout the centuries by the link between the church and the nation. It was and remains to this day a link of service: the church in the service of the nation, proclaimed the Primate of the Millenium. Undermining the church's authority is therefore not only unjust but also harms the nation.

The third principle: All people in the homeland have the right to reliable information. Information which is tendentious, selective, scattered with half-truths and apparent truths leads to chaotic thinking and hampers national accord.

With these principles in mind -- we read in the document of the plenary conference of the Episcopate of Poland -- we declare:

First, the uncovering of the perpetrators of the crime, who were Secruity Service functionaries, and putting them on trial in public met both society's expectations and the social sense of justice. The revelation during the court proceedings of some of the mechanisms of activity and the atmosphere prevalent in the part of the Security Service apparatus concerned with church affairs was a positive phenomenon, though of a depressing significance. It turned out that the methods used were morally reprehensible and in conflict with the law in force. The arbitrary and lawless violation of respect for dignity and a good name strikes at fundamental human rights. As the Torun trial showed, this can lead to crime.

The usurpation of the right to a one-sided assessment of the behavior and opinions of other citizens, ascribing to oneself a monopoly on interpreting the law, issuing lynch law verdicts -- these are a flagrant abuse of the law and violate the elementary principles of the rule of law.

We expect the appropriate authorities to draw conclusions from those facts and take the corresponding steps to ensure due protection of the civic rights guaranteed in the Constitution.

Second, the Torun trial was linked with hopes for a cleansing of the social atmosphere and for rebuilding mutual trust. Unfortunately, the course of the trial gave rise to much disquiet. During the court proceedings, attempts were made to discredit the church, its bishops and its priests. These attacks were not confined to the irresponsible statements by the accused. The public prosecutor, in addition, made attempts to treat the victim of the crime and the murderers on an equal footing. This was accompanied by tendentious reporting on the course of the trial by the mass media. If one adds to this other publications unfavorable to the church which have recently been appearing in numbers not encountered for years, it is impossible not to get the impression that a conscious propaganda campaign has been begun, which, on the pretext of condemning the so-called extra-religious activity by the clergy, aims to disrupt relations between state and church.

Third, this kind of activity does not serve the cause of dialogue and social reconciliation for which the church is constantly calling; neither does it strengthen social peace in our homeland. In the name of the national good, we expect this campaign to be stopped. These matters have been treated at greater length in the memorandum sent by the Episcopate from the present plenary conference to the state authorities.

Fourth, in light of recent events, we hold it to be our duty to recall that although -- as the Second Vatican Council teaches -- the church in no case wants to interfere in the governing of a temporal state, it should however have, always and everywhere, true freedom to proclaim the faith; to proclaim its teachings about society; to fulfill its task among people without hindrance; and also to make moral judgements, even on matters concerning political issues, if fundamental human rights or the saving of souls require it. So, a moral evaluation not only of the behavior of individuals but of all institutions comes under the mission of the church and is of a religious nature. This is why the church, fulfilling the mission of love, always has the duty to combat evil. It has a particular duty to do this when evil appears in public life.

In the last point of the communique of the 204th plenary conference of the Episcopate of Poland, the words of John Paul II to Polish pilgrims on 12 February this year, referring to recent events in Poland, were quoted. We read the conclusion of the communique: We accept the words of the Holy Father with the deepest reverence. At the same time, we appeal to all Polish believers for fervent prayers for every person in Poland; for all institutions; for the whole nation, devoted to the Most Holy Mother of God. We appeal for these prayers at the present, difficult time. We appeal for these prayers at the beginning of this year's Lent.

That was the communique of the 204th plenary conference of the Episcopate of Poland on 13 and 14 February in Warsaw.

EPISCOPATE REJECTS TRIAL 'SLANDER' OF BISHOP

LD191628 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1515 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] In connection with false accusations against the church made during the Torun trial, the Press Office of the Episcopate of Poland today issued the following statement:

During the Torun trial, one of the bishops was slanderously accused of collaboration with the Gestapo. In this connection the secretary of the Episcopate of Poland has asked competent state authorities to render accessible appropriate materials in this matter. In reply, the state authorities said that officials of the Fourth Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs made use of information included in an Italian weekly SETTE GIORNI issue No 20 of 12 November 1983. Meanwhile, in the opinion of serious Italian journalists, the weekly SETTE GIORNI, published in a provisional town of Sicily and including typical propaganda materials, is not on sale, but is distributed among embassies of socialist and Third World countries.

Disbelief of the accusation is also manifested by the fact that, despite giving this matter a certain sensational character in selective reports from the Torun trial, hundreds of thousands of signatures were collected on protests to the state authorities from the Przemysl Diocese. [The accused Bishop Takorczuk is a head of this diocese]. An elementary feeling of justice demands that the slanders be retracted. That is the end of the communique from the Press Office of the Episcopate of Poland. Let us add that the weekly SETTE GIORNI, published in Sicily, is financed by Libyans.

REPORTAGE ON JARUZELSKI VISIT TO INDIA

Delhi Press Conference

AU182154 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Feb 85 p 6

["Full Text" of press conference given by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Indian and foreign journalists in New Delhi on 21 February]

[Text] Question: Mr Premier, what role do the nonaligned countries play in Polish foreign policy?

Jaruzelski: The nonaligned countries play a great role in Polish foreign policy. We respect and have confidence in their international activity. We believe that in today's world and in such a tense situation as the present, their significance is growing. Here in Delhi it is particularly useful to highlight the role played by India in the Nonaligned Movement. Another example of this has been the recent Delhi meeting of six heads of state.

We said that we are interested in India continuing its key role in the Nonaligned Movement. For with its entire peace philosophy, political and moral prestige, and its position as a state of world importance, India guarantees an authentic peaceful path for this movement's activity. We wish India and the nonaligned countries success in this historic mission.

Question: Mr Premier, what did Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi tell you about current opinions concerning the Polish diplomat's espionage activity?

Jaruzelski: I have not been authorized by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to convey his personal opinion to you. However, it is true that in our talk, which was full of honesty, loyalty, and mutual understanding, this topic too was touched upon and, as we know, the Indian press has written about it. I told the prime minister that we will investigate that part of the issue involving a Polish element very scrupulously. We shall investigate whether a Polish citizen, especially one working in foreign trade, exceeded his authority or not. We will draw the proper conclusions depending on the outcome.

Against this background, I wish to state categorically the following. All countries that really desire peace, detente, and cooperation between nations are interested in India being secure and strong. Poland, for whom peace possesses the highest importance in terms of history and the present, is, for understandable reasons, particularly interested. That is why everything that could harm India would also harm Poland. And that is the essence of the issue the way we understand it.

Question: I am an Indian journalist representing the Australian and New Zealand press. In connection with what you have said about the ties of friendship between Poland and India, I will ask two questions on the same topic. First, in the light of what you said about this friendship, what can you say about a Polish diplomat being involved in spy activities? Second, you speak about investigations. When will the results be known and communicated to the Indian Government?

Jaruzelski: I believe my reply to the previous question was sufficiently clear to give a proper understanding of what friendship and good cooperation with India mean to us and how we will guard them. Second, your question contains a kind of advance judgment on some Polish diplomat. Judgment is generally not passed before the completion of investigations, especially because the issue does not involve any Polish diplomat. Finally, this is a matter between the Polish and Indian governments. It requires neither intermediaries nor public explanations.

Question: How are economic relations between Poland and India shaping up at present? What prospects do you see for them?

Jaruzelski: I will start by saying that our economic cooperation has been marked by good experiences and is developing favorably; proof of this is the dynamic growth of trade between our countries -- in 1984, trade rose by 20 percent compared to 1983, and this year we foresee another 20 percent growth, and even 30 percent. We believe the prospects are even better, and we have convinced ourselves of this during the present visit. This will be expressed in the joint communique, among other places. In particular, we have reached the conclusion that one can raise economic cooperation to a new level of quality. This means one can enrich trade with other forms of cooperation such as coproduction, scientific-technological cooperation, and long-term programming.

Today we visited the Delhi industrial fair. We are impressed with the achievements of Indian industry in recent years. As we know, our country's economic cooperation and turnover with the West have fallen drastically because of the restrictions imposed on Poland by the United States and some other states.

Therefore, we are gearing our economy toward even greater cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, as well as with Third World countries, India in particular. I am convinced that this will occur to the advantage of both sides in the spirit of equality and respect for mutual interests.

Question: Mr Premier, you have spoken about Polish-Indian friendship. However, facts are known which make it subject to question. Could you assure us that Poland has had no access to any of India's secrets?

Jaruzelski: I believe the answer I gave is sufficient. I can only add that we can obtain what interests us in India legally and in the framework of official relations, good cooperation, and exchange of experiences with our Indian friends. Unlike countries whose attitude toward India is, broadly speaking, ambiguous, we have no need to resort to other methods. I am sorry, but I cannot satisfy, an evident demand for sensations. I have nothing more to say on this subject.

Question: Poland belongs to the UN Indian Ocean Committee. What is the source of the difficulties due to which no agreement on the convening of a conference on this topic can be reached?

Jaruzelski: There are U.S. press representatives in the hall. They could surely explain this better than I. As we know, Poland is not a big power and is a long way from the Indian Ocean. Therefore this problem only concerns us to the extent that the fate of peace concerns us. We belong to the committee for organizing the conference, which is planned to take place in Colombo. However, it may not take place because of the U.S. Government's negative stance. This dismays us, but we hope that this stance concerning such an important issue for peace will undergo a positive change.

Question: A lot is being said right now about the Yalta agreements. In the meantime, President Reagan, President Mitterrand, and Chancellor Kohl are saying they would like to "back out of Yalta." What are the Polish views on this subject? Did you touch upon this issue during your talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi?

Jaruzelski: I have had the opportunity of speaking several times about Yalta and Potsdam which are -- and let me stress this strongly -- inextricably connected with each other. Many articles have appeared in the Polish press in connection with the 40th anniversary of Yalta. I refer those who are interested to this rich material. I believe you will find much interesting information there. This topic is too exhaustive to be dealt with more fully here. One can make the lapidary statement that Yalta and Potsdam mean 40 years of peace in Europe. And peace in Europe means peace on earth.

Undermining Yalta would have to lead to a direct threat to peace both in Europe and on a world scale, whether anyone wants this or not. That is why we will defend the positions adopted in Yalta and Potsdam. They are a foundation of peace. For us they possess extra and unusually important significance because they signify the inviolability of Poland's western border.

Question: When will Rajiv Gandhi visit Poland?

Jaruzelsii: As I said, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has accepted with satisfaction an invitation to pay an official visit to Poland. I wish to assure Indian public opinion that the prime minister will be received with the greatest respect and warmth, primarily as the representative of a country toward which we harbor friendly feelings and which we wish success in its efforts for the sake of its own fortune and for world peace. Second, he is the steady continuer of the great work of Jawahar Lal Nehru and Mrs Indira Gandhi.

Third and finally, his personality and characteristics as a politician and man have made a great impression on us. Once again I am convinced that the prime minister will encounter great and honest warmth in Poland.

We have agreed that the date of the visit will be settled through diplomatic channels because of the prime minister's huge amount of work, of which, by the way, we also have no shortage. Nevertheless, we want the visit to take place as soon as possible.

Question: What have been the effects of the American economic blockade?

Jarauzelski: Unfortunately, they have been and still are serious. Our economists estimate that their direct and indirect effects have caused about $15 billion worth of damage. Nobody who is not naive can say that such effects do not burden the nation, society, and every Polish family. This is therefore not only a hostile act against the government, but also an antihumanitarian act against the Polish people.

Despite these restrictions, the Polish economy has not collapsed. The calculations made while deciding to impose these restrictions failed to take into account the fact that despite the discrepancies that still exist in our country, it is not in the Polish nature to surrender to a foreign ultimatum.

And that is why, even though things are difficult, we are mobilizing all our domestic reserves in order to resolve the difficulties with our own strength. On the other hand, the aid from the Soviet Union and the good wishes from the other socialist countries possess enormous significance, as well as the economic cooperation with the nonaligned and neutral countries, including India.

This aid and cooperation have proved exceedingly important for us in these difficult times. We have convinced ourselves once again that the Soviet Union is not only our ally in a political and ideological sense, but also an unchangingly solid partner with whom one can cooperate stably and for a long time, without disruptions. We draw the proper conclusions from this.

Questions: Have all the instigators of the killing of Father Popieluszko been apprehended?

Jaruzelski: Despite the penetrating investigations and the public trial, at which press representatives, including from the Western press, were present, we have so far not determined whether there were any instigators apart from those whom the prosecutor placed in the dock. One of them, a rather high-ranking Ministry of Internal Affairs official who did not take direct part in the killing, may be regarded as such an instigator.

How sharply the problem of instigation is being treated may be illustrated by the fact that this official has been given the same sentence as the chief perpetrator of the killing. If we do find further evidence of instigation in the future, I assure you that it lies in the best interests of all of us, the Polish Government and society, to draw the most far-reaching conclusions. Right now there is no such evidence.

Question: What is the state of relations between the government and Solidarity? If problems emerge which sharpen the situation, does the Polish Government intend to act more harshly or more softly?

Jaruzelski: Solidarity as an organization has been dissolved. However, new independent and self-governing trade unions have emerged. They are being consolidated, and contain right now almost one-half of all people employed in the socialized economy. Let me add that in most Western countries, 15 to 40 percent of the employed belong to trade unions.

A fact that is also interesting and probably little known to you is that 60 to 70 percent of the members of the present trade unions in Poland used to belong to Solidarity.

While on the subject, I would like to refer to the three principles, formulated in 1918, of the Indian trade unions, whose organizer was Mahatma Gandhi. These principles foresee that in the event of a strike, the unions are not to use pressure and force in any form nor accept support or gifts, and the workers are to live off resources earned through other honest work.

Solidarity was not dissolved because it applied such principles, but because its extreme wing exposed the country to mortal danger. The majority of our society understands this better and better. We will continue to walk the road toward strengthening such an understanding and, at the same time, toward accord.

Farewell Message

AU191341 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 Feb 85 p 1

[Farewell message from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski to Indian Premier Rajiv Gandhi on leaving India]

[Text] To Mr Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the government of the Republic of India, in New Delhi:

Leaving the wonderful and hospitable land of India, I wish to convey my thanks for the sincere reception by you personally, Mr Prime Minister, the highest state authorities of the Republic of India, and the friendly Indian peoples during our visit.

I am firmly convinced that the visit and the talks we held reflect the traditions of friendship and cooperation which join both our nations. I believe they will serve even further a development and broadening of Polish-Indian relations, which suits both nations.

Expressing once again our deep gratitude for the hospitality with which we were received in your great and beautiful country, I wish you, Mr Prime Minister, and the Indian Government and people, success in the performance of the ambitious aims serving India's socioeconomic development and serving a consolidation of the Indian people's unity during the struggle for peace, security, and cooperation between nations.

Army General W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers

Communique Issued

AU191523 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 Feb 85 pp 1, 7

["Joint Press Communique"]

[Text] PAP -- 1. Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, paid an official visit to India on 11-15 February 1985 at the invitation of Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi. W. Jaruzelski was accompanied by high officials.

2. Premier W. Jaruzelski had talks with Prime Minister R. Gandhi and was received by the president and vice president of India. The talks and meetings took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and the exchanges of views demonstrated the convergence of positions on the most important international problems.

3. The two heads of government noted that the traditional friendship between their two countries had consistently developed in the past few years and confirmed their natural desire to continue to develop their cooperation to their mutual advantage.

4. Reviewing their mutual cooperation, the two heads of government were pleased to note the favorable and fruitful development of economic cooperation. They agreed that it is possible to increase this cooperation to their mutual advantage.

5. The two heads of government stressed the great role played by the Polish-Indian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation and said that lines of future cooperation had been mapped out during its ninth session.

6. With an eye to increased trade, the two sides stressed the need to diversify their trade. In this connection, on the basis of the proposals made by the ninth session of the joint commission, the sides will consider the signing of a mutilateral trade accord. They also discussed possibilities for further industrial cooperation.

7. During the visit, the Committee for Polish Radio and Television signed an accord with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of India on cooperation in the field of radio and television. The sides noted that cooperation programs for nuclear research, science, and technology and an accord on preventing double taxation are being formulated.

8. The sides expressed their satisfaction with the implementation of the program for cultural exchanges and decided to continue such programs.

9. The two leaders expressed their serious concern over the dangerous tensions and conflicts in various parts of the world, stressed that interference in the domestic affairs of other countries is inadmissible, and pointed to the importance of liquidating discrimination, apartheid, oppression, and the remnants of colonialism.

10. The sides stressed the urgent need to half the nuclear arms race and to stop the growing danger of a global nuclear catastrophe. They stressed the need to halt the tests, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and their carriers, to prevent an arms race in space, and to conclude an accord on the complete ban of nuclear tests. They demanded that these measures should involve reductions in nuclear arms up to and including their total elimination. In this connection they recalled the declaration of 28 January 1985.

11. They welcomed the Soviet and U.S. decision to resume negotiations on nuclear and space armaments and expressed the hope that these negotiations will produce positive results.

12. The sides informed each other about recent events in their own areas and about the initiatives launched by their countries.

13. The two leaders drew attention to the important role played by the nonaligned countries in the struggle for peace, for halting the nuclear amrs race, for nuclear disarmament, and for promoting international cooperation, Poland highly values the role of India as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

14. The two sides came out in favor of strengthening the United Nations and of promoting multilateral activities for the sake of peace and international cooperation.

15. The two sides stressed the importance of setting up a just international economic order, one free from discrimination.

They called for significant reforms of the international economic institutions and welcomed with pleasure the proposal that a fiscal-currency world conference should be convened for the sake of development.

16. The sides noted with satisfaction that the Polish premier's visit to India had helped to promote Polish-Indian friendship and to map out the lines of further cooperation.

17. Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski cordially invited Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi to pay an official visit to Poland. On behalf of the PPR authorities, General Jaruzelski also invited the president of India to pay a visit to PPR. The two invitations were accepted with pleasure.

PRESIDIUM APPROVES REPORT ON POLITICAL RIGHTS

LD191154 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 18: The Government Presidium today examined the draft report by the Polish Government on the implementation of the international pact on civic and political rights, passed by the United Nations General Assembly on December 16, 1966.

The draft, submitted by the justice minister, covers the years 1979-1984. That period was characterized by the development of institutional guarantees of civic rights and liberties, both in the field of legislation and application of law.

Legislative changes were closely interrelated with proposals submitted by various social milieu, particularly by workers, for example, in the 1980 social agreements, and by spontaneously emerging links of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth PRON. The changes reflected a consistent materialization of working people's will, expressed in resolutions by the 9th PUWP Polish United Workers Party extraordinary congress.

However, the years in question also saw a period of an exceptional danger, posing a threat to constitutionally protected fundamental interests of the nation and the state. In those conditions, Poland's constitutional bodies made a sovereign decision to temporarily suspend or limit certain rights.

The Government Presidium spproved the report which will be submitted to the U.N. secretary-general. Another item on the agenda was the state of the implementation of the government austerity programme. The Government Presidium stated that towards the end of the first half of 1984 the socialized economy accumulated a nearly 3-billion zloty worth of back-ups. Compared to the same period in 1983, reserves of consumer goods grew at a much quicker rate (13.5 per cent) than those of production assets (14.4).

KRAKOW WEEKLY NOTES DEVELOPMENT OF CATHOLIC PRESS

LD171512 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 17 Feb 85

["Polish Catholic Press as Seen by TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 16 -- The Krakow-based TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY weekly of this past January 20 brought a full-column list of 31 Polish Catholic magazines selected by the editors. With an air of authority, the list was headlined as "Polish Catholic Press" and provided with a commentary which says in part:

"One of the undoubted and lasting effects of social transformations initiated in August 1980 was the renaissance of Catholic press in Poland, unprecedented in the post-war period...the years 1982-84 fully reflected the renaissance of Catholic press. Now, at the threshold of 1985, Catholic press in Poland is made up of 31 papers with a total circulation of 1,160 thousand copies."

"And so the situation in the press has approximated in a way the genuine image of social situation in terms of religion..."

However, the list published by TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY does not conform to reality, since Catholic papers, that is those which report on the life of the Catholic Church here and worldwide, disseminate the teachings by the pope and Polish bishops, convey to society Catholic and Christian concepts, are much more numerous in Poland, their total circulation being much bigger.

This was proved by lay Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE, which on this February 16 published a much more comprehensive list of "Polish Catholic Press", based on materials featured by last year's exposition in the Lublin Cathedral, organized by the "priestly care for creative milieux of the Lublin Diocese", and titled "Catholic Press in Poland Today".

The list from the exhibition by the Lublin Diocese comprises more than 70 papers issued both by the church itself and by various communities of lay Catholics. So TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY ignored in its choice the [word indistinct] outlook criterion, making a peculiar political selection, according to which Catholic press is exclusively composed of papers subordinated to church hierarchy.

Following are some titles with major circulations, listed by SLOWO POWSZECHNE: GOSC NIEDZIELNY weekly published by the diocesan curia in Katowice, the circulation of 200 thousand copies, and weeklies NIEDZIELA (diocesan curia in Czestochowa) and PRZEWODNIK KATOLICKI (St. Adalbert's bookshop in Poznan), and monthlies MALY GOSC NIEDZIELNY (diocesan curia in Katowice) and RYCERZ NIEPOKALANEJ (Franciscan friars in Niepokalanow) with the circulation of 100 thousand copies each. The PAX association daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE and TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY itself appear in 80 thousand copies each.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE points out that the list of more than 70 papers is not complete (some monastic papers have not been included), and that it was deliberately (?failing) to include in the list the Polish version of L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO, which -- although present on the press market in Poland -- is not published in this country.

CEAUSESCU ACCEPTS NOMINATION FOR GNA ELECTIONS

AU191641 Bucharest ACERPRES in English 1536 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/2/1985 -- THE RCP general secretary and Romania's president, the chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front (SDUF), Nicolae Ceausescu, accepted his nomination for the forthcoming elections for the country's parliament, the Grand National Assembly [GNA] due on March 17, 1985.

His nomination was enclosed in a letter addressed to him by the participants in the meeting of the No. 1 constituency of the Romanian capital, which he was handed over on Tuesday, February 19, when President Nicolae Ceausescu received a delegation designated by the meeting, led by Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Bureau of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the RCP.

When receiving the delegation, President Nicolae Ceausescu made an address thanking the electors of the Number 1 Constituency for their decision to nominate him as candidate to represent that constituency in the country's supreme legislative forum. He showed that the proposal was an expression of the trust the working people in that constituency of the capital city -- as well as all the country's working people -- place in him and in the policy of the Romanian Communist Party, which bespeaks their resolve to do everything to exemplarily fulfill this year's plan and the plan for the next quinquennium. Afterward, he signed the statement whereby he accepted his nomination.

LIVESTOCK CENSUS ENDS, GOOD RESULTS NOTED

AU151020 [Editorial Report] Both Bucharest SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian on 1-6, 8, and 11 February carry an article on the livestock census in Romania, which took place between 1-8 February. The first articles are extensive, varying between 1,200-1,400 words, but become less extensive toward the end. The first ones emphasize the "full patriotic responsibility of the citizens to cooperate in the census, in the interest of national economy and of each private agricultural producer." They give examples of various villages where registering teams can work unhampered since citizens are very enthusiastic about this action.

Most articles are signed by "SCINTEIA reporters" and two articles by Eng Th. Marcarov, who is the author of the last, 800-word, article in this series, published in SCINTEIA of 11 February page 5, after the end of the census, entitled: "Favourable Conditions for Developing Livestock Breeding." This article stresses the significance of this census, which has been concluded "with good results," but does not give any figures, merely stating that "we succeeded in registering the exact number of animals in socialist units and private households in every locality, the census having been concluded, as was established, on the February 8 in the evening." The author emphasizes the importance of knowing which teams carried out the best work so that "the next census in the field of livestock breeding, which will be held in February 1986, can be carried out in a better way."

LUMEA REPORTS POPIELUSZKO TRIAL RESULTS

AU190810 Bucharest LUMEA No 7 in Romanian 14 Feb 85 p 22

[Editorial article: "Judicial Epilogue"]

[Text] At the trial that has taken place in the Polish city of Torun -- brought against Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, Lieutenants Waldemar Chmielewski and Leszek Pekala, and Colonel Adam Pietruszka in connection with the assassination of Father J. Popieluszko (LUMEA no 45/1986) --

Prosecutor Z. Kollacki presented at length -- as PAP reports -- the reasons that led to the crime and the preparations made by the culprits in this respect. He repeatedly quoted the testimonies given by the accused during the trial and stressed that, in fact, the accused had been firmly determined to commit the crime and consequently carried out their plan. The judicial debates have demonstrated that as early as during the preparations, the accused resorted to actions that went far beyond the apparent intention of abducting the priest. Examining how this crime could have been committed, another prosecutor, L. Pietrasinski, stressed that the preparation of the crime was kept secret not only outside the organization, but especially from the leadership bodies and cadres in the given department of the Ministry of Interior. What has been revealed on this subject shows that there was no "superior" in the Ministry of Interior who initiated the crime. The actual accused Petruszka turned out to be this "superior."

As citizen and servant of the church, the prosecutor added, Father Popieluszko carried out extremist actions that violated the law in force and the norms of his profession. He became the victim of the accused who, like himeslf, believed that they could act against the law and the compulsory principles of conduct and who, like Popieluszko, believed that the position they held would protect them. However, if Father Popieluszko had reason to believe that his "superiors" would be lenient with him, the workers from the Ministry of Interior, who grossly violated the law, could not and should not have expected this. In committing the crime, they have dealt a blow to the policy consistently practiced by the state bodies, a policy that is in keeping with the interests of all people.

After 25 days of discussions during the trial on the abduction and assassination of prelate Jerzy Popieluszko, the Torun Voivodship tribunal pronounced the following sentences: Grzegorz Piotrowski was sentenced to 25 years in prison and 10 years deprivation of civilian rights; Adam Petruszka was sentenced to 25 years in prison; Leszek Pekala to 15 years in prison; and Waldemar Chmielewski to 14 years in prison.

Referring to this trial, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, stated in the interview given last week to the Indian newspaper THE TIMES OF INDIA and cited by PAP, that harsh sentences have been pronounced and that the deed, which has no precedent, was directed against the trend toward the normalization process and against the party and government policy. Seen objectively, it was a political provocation. The Polish public has shown calm and a great sense of responsibility -- Premier Jaruzelski concluded.

LCY PRESIDIUM ENDORSES LIBERATION CELEBRATIONS

LD192234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1646 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Feb (TANJUG) -- At a session chaired by Ali Sukrija today the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed and endorsed the platform for the observance of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Yugoslavia and victory over fascism.

The Presidium is reported to have expressed the view that this great jubilee of our socialist revolution would be marked with dignity and in a working atmosphere and with the full involvement of the working people and all the organized socialist self-managing forces in the performance of the tasks of economic stabilization and the further progress of society. By paying due tribute to the victims that fell in the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution and recognizing the enormous efforts made by the working people and citizens of all of our nations and nationalities in the course of our social development so far, we should consolidate the gains and values of the socialist self-managing building of our social community, whose foundations enshrine the work of Josip Broz Tito, leader and builder of our revolution, which remains an enduring inspiration behind all our efforts.

It was stressed that all the work, sociopolitical, and other organized forces of our society, from the basic organizations of associated labor and local communities all the way up to the federation, should actively involved themselves in the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country and the victory over fascism and that they should do so through their dedication to the performance of the complex obligations and tasks in their immediate work and social environments for the purpose of the more rapid and resolute development of socialist self-managment and the further enrichment of all the forms and contents of our life and work.

The Presidium adopted an orientation program of the LCY's international contacts in the period up to the 13th LCY Congress.

The preparation of the program proceeded from the basic assessments of the situation in the world and the LC tasks as defined in the documents of the 12th LCY Congress, the eighth session of the LCY Central Committee, and the assessments and stands of the SFRY's international stance in present day conditions. The Presidium judged that the LC's international activity was making a significant contribution to the consolidation of our country's international standing and prestige in the world and to the struggle for peace, international cooperation on an equal footing, progress, and socialism. It stressed that the basic aim of the orientation program was to ensure the continuity of the LCY's relations and cooperation with the communist, socialist, social democratic, and other progressive and democratic parties throughout the world and to strive on the basis of principles to promote these relations and cooperation wherever the need and conditions for doing so exist.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium also considered other current matters within its sphere of competence and within the framework of the preparations for the 16th LCY Central Committee Plenum.

SAWPY DEBATES ECONOMIC RESOLUTION IMPLEMENTATION

LD192009 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 Feb (TANJUG) -- The realization of the resolution on the country's socioeconomic development and economic policy this year is not proceeding according to plan.

There has been no more than a slight increase in industrial production and export in the first months of the year and at the same time excessive consumption threatens to "rise from the dead" again. This was stated during the SAWPY Federal Conference meeting today on the realization of the resolution at the beginning of this year.

In a brief introductory speech, Misim Konfino stressed that a variety of half-truths were circulating among the public about our economic situation, ranging from excessive praise to the denial of everything so far achieved. The truth, according to him, is to be found somewhere between these assessments. While one should not ignore the fact that favorable production and export results were scored last year and that most basic organizations of associated labor made great efforts to apply stabilization measures, it is nevertheless true that the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program is not being fully realized, Konfino added.

A note of optimism was introduced into the discussion by Jozef Korosec, who represented the Yugoslav National Bank. He stressed that negotiations with foreign creditors were proceeding successfully and that the balance of payments surplus in trade with foreign countries would be considerably increased this year. The country's foreign debt could also be reduced this year.

Speaking at the end of the discussion, Marjan Rozic stressed that there were a growing number of indications that the resolution for this year was not being implemented even in the first months of the year. There had also been a noticeable loss of impetus in the struggle for the introduction of economic laws. Rozic said that the organs and institutions that formulated economic policy should act more quickly and be more creative. One also notices, Marjan Rozic said, that the subjective forces, especially the LC, the Socialist Alliance, and the trade unions, are not active enough politically in the implementation of the resolution.

The problems raised today will be discussed at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium on 28 February.

MEMBER OF FEDERAL ECONOMIC CHAMBER INTERVIEWED

LD191315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1101 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Feb (TANJUG) -- The value of Yugoslav exports to the EEC countries in 1984 was $2.638 billion, which is an increase of 22 percent over 1983. Imports increased by 5 percent and reached the value of $3.567 billion. The extent to which exports covered imports went from 63.4 to 74 percent.

Anton Stipanic, a member of the Yugoslav Federal Economic Chamber Presidium, in his conversation with a TANJUG journalist, assessed these results as favorable. He did say, however, that they could have been better had it not been for frequent antidumping measures by the community organs against Yugoslav exporters and other obstacles.

Stipanic stressed that the Yugoslav $1.245 billion dollar deficit in 1983 had been reduced to $929 million last year and that the growth tendency of exports to the EEC market over a period of many years had been maintained in keeping with our orientation that by intensifying economic cooperation with the developed countries, we shall resolve our balance of payments and development problems.

Yugoslavia is especially interested in promoting technological cooperation with the EEC on the basis of production collaboration, joint investments, and other long-term ventures. Stipanic pointed out that this idea is backed up by the fact that many Yugoslav capacities were built precisely to meet the EEC market requirements and that they incorporate equipment from these countries.

This is why we have been badly hit by export restrictions, for example on beef, although we understand the need of the community to protect "sensitive" sectors such as agriculture, Stipanic went on to say. He pointed out that the imposition of "self-restriction" on Yugoslav exporters, low duty-free quotas, and other measures, which in essence are of a protectionist nature, keeps community exchange at a level lower than it could have been.

Yugoslavia's share in the imports of "the Ten" is a mere 0.3 percent; yet, about 5 percent of all antidumping steps taken by the community are against our exporters. In the second half of 1984 the number of new measures rapidly went up with the result that virtually every month one new product from Yugoslavia (for instance chromium sulfate and timber boards) was under attack.

ARMY REGULATIONS REFLECT SELF-MANAGEMENT STYLE

LD160827 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0714 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 16 (TANJUG) -- The biggest legislative novelty related to the Yugoslav Armed Forces is the provision pursuant to which the military will in the future be paid according to the results of their work, just like the other employed Yugoslavs. The novelty, long prepared, had been a topic of a discussion held behind the closed doors. In the end it was decided that self-management, its financial aspect to be sure, should also enter the barracks. Also specified were the necessary standards, and every individual in the Army would earn commensurately with his monthly performance. Earnings of military personnel in the future will no longer be proportionate to the average received by personnel in the federal administration. More rigorously, they will be in line with the average personal incomes of workers in the Yugoslav economy.

Another novelty facilitates the lower rank officers promotions provided they have shown good results. This is also one of self-management criteria. An automatic procedure of promotion is abolished for commmanding officers of higher ranks, but procedures are more complex for promotions to the ranks of generals and admirals, and demands are stricter on the candidates. Officers also received a new right, or greater possibilities of travelling abroad, as the relevant procedure has been simplified, and the number of reasons for a Yugoslav Army officers going abroad has been increased.

Strict military rules have been liberalized for reservists too. At military exercises they will no longer have to shave beards or cut long hair short in cases an exercise lasts up to five days. The condition is that beard or hair do not stand in the way of wearing uniforms or gear.

Novelties in the Yugoslav Armed Forces began to be felt several years ago when a modernization of uniforms was introduced. Now the Army opens the door also to certain self-management prescriptions. Some of the novelties have already taken effect, others await approval this year by the Presidency of Yugoslavia, the body vested by the Constitution with the role of collective supreme commander.

KOSOVO POLITICAL SITUATION GROWING 'MORE STABLE'

LD162240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1754 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Pristina, 16 Feb (TANJUG) -- The 2-day consultative meeting with presidents and secretaries of municipal conferences of the Socialist Youth Federation (SSO) of Kosovo, the traditional meeting that, following the elections, discusses the future work of the young people's organization, has ended in Brezovica.

At the meeting, weaknesses and inconsistencies in the activity of the youth organization, as well as difficulties and sectarianism by other organizations which the young face were commented upon critically. Particular warning was sounded about the Kosovo SSO having to strengthen even more ideologically, in action, and organizationally in order for it to truly mobilize the young and oppose nationalistic and irredentist recruiting by counterrevolutinary forces.

Taking part in the work of the consultative meeting, Nebi Gasi, president of the Kosovo Presidency, stressed that the young of the province had made a significant contribution to the struggle for the stabilization of the political and economic circumstances in the province, to the consolidation of brotherhood, unity, and togetherness, and to eliminating various negative phenomena in society. Gasi stressed that the political situation in Kosovo was becoming more and more stable, but that it continued to be burdened, though to a lesser extent, by the activity of nationalists and irredentists and the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. In the struggle against the exponents of enemy activity and to restore mutual trust, which will exert an influence on halting the emigration, the young must set an example, Gasi noted.

ASSEMBLY BODY VIEWS RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

AU142204 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Foreign Policy Committee of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber discussed Yugoslav relations with neighboring countries at its session today, chaired by Gojko Sekulovski.

The introductory speech by Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and the debate emphasized that efforts to further improve Yugoslav cooperation with its neighbors were continued last year and the beginning of this year. High- or highest-level meetings have been held with almost all neighboring countries.

The active policy of good-neighborly cooperation and development of friendly relations with neighboring countries on the whole has yielded good results. Yugoslavia wants to develop such relations with neighboring and other countries on the basis of mutual respect, equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in internal affairs, it was said at the session.

The introductory speech and the debate emphasized that many identical views or meeting points on international problems were expressed in bilateral contacts with leaders of neighboring countries. For instance, this applies to the assessment of the international situation, the opening of the talks between the two big powers about the complex of nuclear disarmament, and to the importance of the nonaligned policy as a stabilizing factor in international relations.

It was said at the session of the committee that the policy of open borders and good-neighborly relations carried out by our country, the policy based on firm and lasting foundations, along with all other elements, has strengthened the international position of Yugoslavia and its reputation in the world. It was stressed that Yugoslavia will continue its attempts to expand cooperation with its neighbors in political, economic, and other spheres on the basis of well-known principles.

It was said at the session that friendly, good-neighborly cooperation presents a long-term orientation as one of the priorities of Yugoslav foreign policy.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA 'STABILIZED'

AU141919 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Feb 85 p 6

[P.S. report]

[Excerpts] The Iron Gate One Hydroelectric Power Plant and now Iron Gate Two as well, which were constructed through the joint efforts of Yugoslav and Romanian builders, set the basic standard for economic cooperation between the two countries, which has stabilized during the last 2 years after a short period in which it lagged. The balanced commodity exchange, the most frequent form of mutual economic links, has reached the value of $250 million, and, including services, approximately $270 million.

A great increase in the "flow" of commodities -- even $480 million -- has been planned for this year. However, several years of experience show that overly ambitious plans are regularly made. Yugoslav economic officials think that even a trade of $350 million to $400 million would not mean failure.

Traces of the previous drop in economic cooperation are noticeable. The joint production of buses, trucks, and train engines of the past has almost stopped. Also reduced are mutual deliveries connected with the specialization of iron and steel industry products. World economic problems and the aggravated trade conditions in both countries have considerably reduced the participation of machines and equipment in their trade. Consumer goods have almost disappeared.

The exchange of transit services -- when Romania commodities travel toward West and ours toward the East -- is the only one that has withstood the economic troubles. The value of these services annually ranges between $20 and $30 million.

Unlike previous years, when border trade reached up to $5 million, plans for the future count on a considerable intensification of this kind of cooperation.

Yugoslav economists expect that the coming years will bring a new increase in economic cooperation with Romania. Even more so because negotiations have opened on a score of new projects on long-term industrial cooperation, primarily in the metal industry, agriculture, electronics, and transportation.

TALKS WITH COUNCIL OF EUROPE DELEGATION BEGIN

LD200315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Feb (TANJUG) -- Official talks started in Belgrade today between the delegates of the SFRY Assembly and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, headed by Assembly Presidents Dusan Alimpic and Karl Ahrens. Views were exchanged on cooperation between the two assemblies and Yugoslavia's participation in the projects and activities organized by the Parliamentary Assembly this year. Also discussed were questions concerning the current international situation, especially developments in Europe, and a number of topical aspects of Yugoslavia's relations with the members of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, in which there are 21 countries.

Karl Ahrens, president of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, expressed satisfaction at visiting Yugoslavia. He stressed the important role played by Yugoslavia and the Nonaligned Movement in international life and the great importance of the Balkans for the development of stable relations in Europe. Karl Ahrens stated that the Council of Europe attached great importance to the parliamentary delegation's visit to Yugoslavia.

The president of the Parliamentary Assembly and the members of the delegation paid tribute to Yugoslavia for its principled policy, showed understanding for its efforts to overcome economic difficulties, and expressed appreciation for what it had achieved in the course of its development. The visitors said that they considered Yugoslavia a "country of great courage."

Dusan Alimpic expressed the view that cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Council of Europe was good, but that all the existing possibilities for it had not yet been exploited. He said that Yugoslavia was always interested in developing economic cultural, scientific, and other forms of cooperation with the countries of the Council of Europe. In his view the different international positions should not hinder such cooperation.

The president of the SFRY Assembly and the members of the delegation stressed that Yugoslavia's foreign policy was based on its leading orientation toward independence and nonalignment and on its desire to cooperate on an equal footing with all states regardless of their ideological orientation and state system. Furthermore, Yugoslavia is permanently interested in developing such cooperation on the basis of equality, mutual benefits, and respect for independence, sovereign equality and noninterference in internal affairs. The same principles, it was stated during the conversation, are the basis of Yugoslavia's readiness for cooperation with the Council of Europe and its member-countries.

The representatives of the SFRY Assembly briefed the visitors on Yugoslavia's attitudes on the main international issues. During the very exhaustive exchange of views, they also discussed individual topical problems preoccupying the wider international public, such as human rights, environmental preservation, cooperation between the towns, and so forth.

The members of the delegation of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe showed great interest in the functioning of our self-managing and delegate system, the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, and numerous aspects of our internal development.

Dinner Toasts Exchanged

LD200107 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2055 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 19 Feb (TANJUG) -- Dusan Alimpic, president of the SFRY Assembly, gave a dinner in the Belgrade Palace of the Federation tonight in honor of the delegation of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, headed by Assembly President Karl Ahrens. During dinner, which was attended by the members of the two delegations and other eminent guests, the host and his guest exchanged toasts.

Dusan Alimpic said that the mutually beneficial relations between Yugoslavia and the Council of Europe had developed over many years. Our country and its government and other institutions, Alimpic said, maintain diverse contacts with a series of corresponding institutions which, under the aegis or on the initiative of the Council of Europe, aim to promote individual forms of international cooperation in Europe. We value the readiness of the Council of Europe and its Parliamentary Assembly to promote cooperation with countries that are not members; This contributes to cooperation in Europe, across bloc or ideological division borders, in those areas in which such cooperation is today really feasible on the basis of equality and mutual benefits.

The president of the SFRY Assembly said that Yugoslavia was permanently oriented toward continuing as an independent, nonaligned, socialist, European, and Mediterranean country to achieve its economic and social development through self-management which we built with President Tito at our head. It was vitally interested in the broadest international cooperation on the basis of the principles of equality and noninterference as a part of the common efforts of all the peace-loving forces in the world to preserve peace. This is the way we also view our cooperation in Europe, Alimpic said.

Yugoslavia has good, friendly relations and cooperates with all countries that are members of the Council of Europe with no exceptions, and it is very significant that these relations are also supplemented multilaterally and especially in the area of expertise through exchange and reciprocal enrichment and exchange of experience in such fields as culture, health, and social insurance.

Dusan Alimpic expressed full readiness for the maintenance of continuity in our relations and cooperation on the basis of mutual interest and goodwill. He said he wished to express our conviction that also in coming years we shall have a series of beneficial meetings and a dialogue and that we shall continue to develop our cooperation. In this respect we are inspired by the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference on European security and cooperation among all European nations and countries regardless the differences between their social orientations, political systems, and international positions, Dusan Alimpic said in his toast.

Replying to the toast proposed by Dusan Alimpic, Karl Ahrens, president of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, expressed gratitude for the hospitality extended to the delegation in Yugoslavia, expressing the conviction that the visit would represent a significant contribution to the widening of cooperation between the SFRY Assembly and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

TALKS HELD WITH ANGOLA ON NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

AU181437 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1347 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, February 14 (TANJUG) -- The activities of nonaligned countries concerning the preparations for a ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement, scheduled for early September in Luanda, were discussed during recent Yugoslav-Angolan consultations here, stated Yugoslav Government spokesman Zeljko Jeglic at a regular press conference here today.

Replying to questions from domestic and foreign journalists, Jeglic said that it was concluded at the consultations that lively activity was initiated among the nonaligned, which is an expression of their interest in an as active as possible work of the movement of nonaligned countries.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS SECRETARY VISITS LIBYA

LD182338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1621 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Feb (TANJUG) -- Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary of internal affairs, who is paying an official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah had talks today with his host Miftan Ku'aybah, the Libyan secretary for justice, on bilateral cooperation between the two countries. They exchanged views also on legal and consular questions and about the status of our citizens in Libya.

Meets With Officials

LD192214 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1940 GMT 19 Feb 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tripoli, Feb 19 (TANJUG) -- The traditional friendship between Yugoslavia and Libya and the interest in the further development of bilateral cooperation were confirmed in talks between Yugoslav Internal Affairs Minister Dobroslav Culafic and distinguished Libyan officials.

In open and friendly talks Culafic and his hosts discussed current international questions and the activities of the non-aligned countries. They particularly stressed the need to strengthen their role and surmount the present complicated international political and economic situation.

Culafic was received by Secretary General of the General People's Committee Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab, Foreign Secretary 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir.

Message Given to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD200055 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2009 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Feb (TANJUG) -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, this evening received Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, at the end of the latter's visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Culafic delivered a message from Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, to Col al-Qadhdhafi. After this the two sides exchanged views on topical issues concerning international relations and discussed the development of cooperation between the two friendly nonaligned countries.

MOJSOV DISCUSSES UN ACHIEVEMENTS, FUTURE

LD191906 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Feb (TANJUG) -- At the first session of the Yugoslav committee for the observance of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations and of the year 1985 as UN Year, its president, Lazar Mojsov, member of the SFRY Presidency, in his introductory speech today in the Palace of the Federation stressed that this anniversary should provide an occasion throughout the world to promote the work of the United Nations Organization and to strengthen its role in the present-day complex international relations. In his assessment it is precisely because of the exacerbation of the international situation and accumulation of unresolved problems that the UN's activity and the activity of the organizations of the UN system have entered a new phase which is considerably more difficult and delicate. Mojsov also pointed out the increasingly emphatic rivalry and bilateralism in the policy of the great powers, which in direct negotiations are seeking more efficient ways for the implementation of their political, economic, military, and strategic interests that, he said, were narrowing the scope of multilateral cooperation, hampering the work of the United Nations Organization, and reducing it more and more to a forum for an exchange of views and discussion instead of a framework for negotiations and agreement-seeking on all acute international problems.

The exit of the United States from UNESCO, the announcement by Great Britain and Singapore that they will make a decision on this by the end of the year, and Poland's withdrawal from the ILO are cases of violation of the principle of universality as one of the basic principles of the functioning of the UN system, said Mojsov.

He stressed the danger of bilateralism as a form of division and of direct contacts between individual countries, including the nonaligned countries and the great powers, often with not a few sacrifices and concessions, and a rule under intensified outside pressure and as a consequence of economic difficulties and difficulties of a political nature. Specific objective shortcomings and weaknesses in the work of the United Nations are used as an additional reason and as an excuse for a broad attack on the whole UN system.

It is an encouraging fact, according to Mojsov, that the international public and an overwhelming majority of the member-countries are displaying an ever growing interest in relaxation of tension in international relations, in returning to the policy of detente and international cooperation, and in the solution of acute international crises and problems through negotiations with the use of the UN framework.

The jubilee session of the UN General Assembly, under the slogan "United Nations for a Better World," should be preceded by a formal session and a special debate attended by a great number of heads of state or heads of government. This, Lazar Mojsov said, would amount to firm political support for the United Nations and for the principles and objectives of the Charter. In addition to providing an opportunity for bilateral meetings and talks on the question of accelerating the progress of negotiations and opening the prospects to strengthen general detente and resolve the problem of development, this meeting would also provide an opportunity to exchange views on the possibilities for renewing the North-South dialogue and convening a new summit meeting of the developed and developing countries on the issues of development.

Mojsov also sees such a meeting and such a jubilee year as an opportunity for the nonaligned countries to continue their committed effort with a view to the world organization adopting a most meaningful document, which will establish the value of UN achievements over the past 40 years -- which cannot be doubted and are major, said Mjosov -- and which will at the same time provide a projection of the UN activity and role in the future. Because of the blockade of multilateral negotiations, this will not be either an easy or a simple task, said Mojsov, but in the conditions under which the United Nations operates today, even small steps could represent a major success.

Mojsov also advocated the idea that the nonaligned countries, which often are compelled to be involved in the defense of previous achievements of the United Nations, should themselves become protagonists of proposals and suggestions designed to make the United Nations more rational and efficient. This, he added, would aid more successfully the opposition to the efforts to change the character of the United Nations and make it subservient to the interests of the great powers and of the blocs.

UN achievements have demonstrated that it remains a unique global instrument of multilateral cooperation, said Mojsov, that should serve the international community as a whole in its efforts to preserve peace and promote international cooperation in all the areas. He stressed that the biggest contributions of the United Nations are in the universality of its membership, in promoting the principle of peaceful coexistence, and in democratization of international relations.

The fact that precisely these basic directions of UN activity are under attack today and that conservative circles are trying to erode its role underlines even more the importance of the successes attained by the United Nations so far -- ranging from the efforts to obtain relaxation of tension on universal foundations to the adoption of a great number of important and far-reaching political, economic, and legal documents. Thanks to the United Nations, said Lazar Mojsov, the voice and the authentic interest of small countries has become a part of the international consensus.

CRIMINAL NATURE OF ARTUKOVIC'S CRIMES NOTED

LD171412 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1250 GMT 17 Feb 85

[By Borislav Lalic]

[Text] Los Angeles, Feb 17 (TANJUG) -- U.S. Assistant District Attorney David Mimmer has said at the trial of war criminal Andrija Artukovic in Los Angeles that, should Artukovic be permitted to avoid trial and extradition on the grounds that his crimes were political in character, it would be mocking the Nuremberg trials and sentences of Borman, Kaltenbrunner and other war criminals. Taking this thesis as his point of departure, Mimmer urged for avoiding the mistake of 25 years ago, when Artukovic was not extradited to Yugoslavia with the explanation that his crimes were political and not criminal in character. The extradition agreement between the two countries, signed in 1901, does not envisage for the extradition of political offenders.

Mimmer said it was clear the crimes of genocide against Serbs, Jews and Gypsies in which the defendant, Artukovic, played a part, were not part of violence in political unrests and rebellions. He went on to add that Artukovic's crimes were not directed against any one government or regime. The mass murders in the Jasenovac concentration camp were not an attack on the Government of Yugoslavia and Serbia. They had racial and not political motives, he said and underlined that genocide is not a political act.

The course of the trial so far indicates that Artukovic's crimes are now being discussed in a way different from that of 25 years ago. The bill of indictment filed by the U.S. Justice Department firmly insists that the court should this time not engage in a discussion of the political nature of Artukovic's crimes. In any case, Yugoslavia has before this informed U.S. courts it is not interested in Artukovic as a politician but solely as a criminal.

SOVIET ARMY, NAVY DAY MARKED IN BELGRADE

LD182152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1353 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Feb (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, a commemorative ceremony was held in the Yugoslav People's Army Club in Belgrade today. The ceremony was attended by Lieutenant Colonel General Ilija Trbovic, a number of generals, admirals, and Yugoslav People's Army officers. The ceremony, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was also attended by Nikolay Rodionov, the USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia, Colonel Vyacheslav Pronin, military, navy and air attache, and several members of the Soviet Embassy.